The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Guerrilla Operations in East Tennessee.

Another Raid upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

CAPTURE OF BRAGG'S FORAGE TRAIN.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 5.

A dispatch from Knoxville, dated the 4th inst., says:

East Tennessee is once more clear of rebels, with the exception of guerrillas, who hover around our wagon trains and infest our mail routes above.

The fight at Rosa Springs resulted in the rout of the rebels. We lost 17 killed and 56 wounded.

Col. GARRARD pursued the rebels beyond Kingsport.

The situation is satisfactory, the weather is fine, and the troops are in good spirits.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Major FITZGERALD, of the Fourteenth Michigan cavalry, with 120 men, met at Lawrence, being fifty miles beyond Columbia, the combined forces of COOK, KIRK, WILLIAMS and SCOTT, numbering 400 rebel cavalry, yesterday, and after four very desperate charges, resulting in a loss to the rebels of eight killed, seven wounded and twenty-four prisoners, the rebels retreated.

None on the Federal side were killed. Three were wounded.

Maj. FITZGERALD had a horse killed under him.

Among the rebel prisoners are one Captain and two Lieutenants.

A fleet of boats arrived here yesterday.

There is eight feet of water in the river on the shoals.

GEN. THOMAS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS officially communicates to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, under date of Chattanooga, 4th instant, that Maj. FITZGERALD, of the Thirteenth Michigan infantry, overtook the combined guerrilla forces of COOPER, KIRK, WILLIAMS and SCOTT, numbering 400, on the morning of the 3d instant, at Lawrenceburgh, thirty-five miles south of Columbia, and, after a severe hand-to-hand fight, defeated them, with the loss on his part of three men wounded and eight horses killed. The rebel loss was eight killed, and seven wounded, and twenty-four prisoners, among the latter one Captain and two Lieutenants. Gen. BRAGG's forage train, sent up the Lookout Valley, in front of his position, was captured. The train was sent to camp. The train guard were also captured.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Another attack was made on the evening of the 2d by the rebels on the Collierville, Memphis and Charleston Railroad. After a brief fight the enemy were repulsed. Brig.-Gen. GRANT and 13 of his Staff were among the prisoners taken.

Lieut.-Col. LOOMIS and Maj. HANSON, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, had an altercation at the supper table in Germantown on the evening of the 2d. HANSON fired four shots at LOOMIS as he left the table, killing him instantly.

Col. HAVEN, of the Second Iowa regiment, was obliged to draw his sabre on the soldiers to prevent them from lynching HANSON on the spot. The remains of LOOMIS was brought to Memphis, and HANSON was taken to Memphis in irons.

Reinforcements were being sent to Collierville.

The steamer *C. Perry*, with 400 bales of cotton on board, has arrived with Memphis dates of the 4th.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Engagement at Pine Bluff, Ark.—Defeat of the Rebels—The Enemy's Forces in Mississippi—Miscellaneous News.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Memphis papers of the 2d contain indefinite accounts of a fight at Pine Bluff, Ark. MARMADUKE attacked the place with 3,000 men, and was repulsed with considerable loss. The garrison of Pine Bluff consisted of 700 cavalry, under Col. CARPENTER, and lost 13 killed and 15 wounded.

Most of the negroes of Mississippi have been run off to Georgia and Alabama.

LOSING'S rebel division is around Canton, Miss. He has about 8,000 infantry. Three thousand are guarding Mobile and the Southern railroads.

Gen. LEE's cavalry force is about 10,000 strong, and comprises four divisions, under JACKSON, CROSBY, ROSS and RUGBY. CROSBY's force is between Benton and Moore's Bluff, on the Big Black.

CHALMERS is between Grenada and Oxford, and RAGSDY is about Corinth.

At last accounts LEE was above Corinth, with 6,000 men. PILLOW's headquarters are at Columbus, Miss.

An attack on Memphis in great force was only prevented by our recent demonstrations on Canton, Miss.

Numbers of rebels are said to be heartily sick of the war, and would gladly give up their negroes to stop it.

Accounts from Little Rock, Ark., report that PRICE's forces have retreated beyond the Red River, his cavalry only occupying Arkadelphia!

Maj.-Gen. OSS passed through here to-day, *en route for Louisville.*

MARINE DISASTER.

A Whaling Brig Crushed by Ice.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The schooner *Cassmilla*, from St. John's, N. F., arrived here this morning. She brings as passengers, Mr. HOXIE, Second Mate, and 9 seamen, part of the crew of the whaling brig *Pavilion*, of Fair Haven.

Mr. HOXIE reports that the *Pavilion* sailed from Fair Haven June 16, with a crew of 31 men.

On Aug. 4, latitude 68° 40' north, longitude near the Island of "God's Mercy," the brig was crushed by ice, and filled with water.

They got out the boats, three in number, and landed provisions on the rocks, remaining there eleven days.

On the 20th of August they started in the boats, and landed on Resolution Island, where they remained for ten days, when they started again, and attempted to cross Hudson's Straits, but a heavy gale separated the boats, and the Third Mate's boat, with six seamen, is supposed to have foundered.

On the 5th of September Mr. HOXIE's boat landed on the coast of Labrador, but not finding any inhabitants there, they started the next day, and followed the coast until the 25th, when they fell in with the British bark *Ocean Nymph*, from London for Hudson's Bay, which took them on board.

On Oct. 2, the *Ocean Nymph* also fell in with the Captain's boat, and landed both boats' crews at St. John's, N. F., Oct. 27. During their long passage in the boats their only food was ship-bread soaked with salt water and a little pork. Their sufferings were very great, as the weather was intensely cold. The steward had both his feet badly frozen, and was left in the hospital at St. John's. Quite a number of the men had their fingers and toes frozen. CAPT. HAVEN and the remainder of the crew were left at St. John's until a vessel should leave for Boston.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The steamer *New-York* sailed this morning for City Point, in charge of Maj. MALLERD.

The steamer *Convoy* arrived to-day from Beaufort, N. C., with 15 rebels, captured at Plymouth.

J. W. MONROE, the agent for Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, arrived here this morning with 200 bales of clothing and other articles for the Indiana soldiers in Richmond, and will leave for City Point next Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR DACOTAH.—The United States steamer *Dacotah* arrived yesterday evening, having left Wilmington Bar Oct. 24, stopping in Hampton Roads. Her officers are: Lieut.-Commanding, S. D. ALLEN; Acting Masters, William Earle, William Monteagle; Ensign, G. W. Wood; Acting Ensign, L. Barnes; Surgeon, D. Bloodgood; Paymaster, R. Washington, Chief-Engineer, A. Greer.

OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

Complete Official List of Union Officers Held by the Rebels.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Inhuman Treatment of Prisoners of War in Richmond.

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS.

Names and Description of the Rebel Officers Commanding at the Libby Prison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A vast deal has been said and written at various times, and by various people, about the barbarous treatment received by the Union prisoners in Richmond *at the hands of those who have always styled* themselves "F. F. V.'s," the "chivalry," &c., but, as the subject is one on which too much cannot be said, and as our people are only now beginning to give some slight heed to the cries of mortal suffering and anguish coming over and anon from the poor fellows who have had the misfortune to fall into rebel hands in Virginia, I venture to give your readers a few particulars which may have escaped the notice of those who have not had the same opportunities the writer has in witnessing the barbarities alluded to.

Of the "Libby Prison" I find the following description in my diary, kept while I was an inmate of that infamous abode of misery:

Close on to the canal, and at the corner of Cary and Twenty-first streets, and within a mile of "Rocketts," stands the horrid Libby Prison. The entire length of the building on Cary-street is 135 feet, with a depth of about 90 feet on Twenty-first-street. It is divided into three sections by stout brick walls, and is on the side next to the canal, four stories, while on Cary-street it is but three stories in height—each of the stories being divided into three, oblong low rooms of 45 by 90 feet. On the ground floor the room next to Twenty-first-street is appropriated to the rebel guard, the next one to the Union officers, and the third is the hospital. This is on the Cary-street side, or front of the building. On the canal side, the lower story, or ground floor, is the cook-house and *receptacle for the dead, until a sufficient number were accumulated to make it worth while to remove them, or until the stench becomes too great for the rebels themselves to bear.* On the second floor, in the two rooms next to Twenty-first-street, are *over Four Hundred* Union soldiers, and in the third room on this floor may be found *the remnant* of some one hundred Union citizens, who have been incarcerated since the commencement of the war. Some few of these prisoners were Quakers, and were released on payment of $600 each. The three rooms on the upper floor contain at least two hundred Union soldiers each. Four small-sized windows at each end of these rooms admit a limited amount of light for about 25 feet, leaving about 40 feet in the centre of each, where *print cannot be read in the daytime.* Prisoners once admitted to the "Libby," *never leave it for an instant for any purpose, day or night,* except to be exchanged, or to be *carried to an unknown grave.* There are ill-constructed *water-closets in the rooms,* which, owing to the continual breaking of the waste pipes, emit a most fetid*ferous effluvia.* In addition to all this, the whole place is *one nest of the most abominable vermin.* About half a ration of fair bread and a plate of small dark-colored beans, (or "cow peas,") twice a day, is the usual fare, meat being issued only twice a week, and then in very small quantities.

So much for the Libby Prison itself, but all this is capped by the treatment received by the unfortunate inmates.

Belle Isle (surely miscalled) is situated in the James River, about half a gunshot from the Libby, and right opposite that famed institution of the Sunny South. It is a long, low sandbank, and when there is a freshet in the river, a large portion of it disappears beneath the filthy waters of the James. It is on this mere sandspit that hundreds of our poor shivering Union soldiers are now held in utter wretchedness, naked and famishing, and subject to all the dire diseases consequent on exposure to the elements in such a locality. It has never been occupied as a dwelling place, and was only visited in the daytime by the shad fishers, who had a few rude huts there, until the "chivalry" found it a convenient place to get rid of the "d—d Yankees."

The relentlessly cruel treatment of the Union prisoners in Richmond commenced immediately after the *first battle of Manassas,* when the prisoners were confined in "Liggon's Tobacco Factory," on Main *and Twenty-sixth streets, and has continued unabated* to the present day. From the beginning the prisoners have been under the supreme control of Gen. WINDER, but at that time Capt. GIBBS and Lieut. TOY were his subordinates, who came in direct contact with the prisoners. WINDER is a man of middle height, or slightly under it, advanced in years, rather stoutly built, hair quite white, florid in complexion, with a red nose and a cold, cruel gray eye; and his acts from the first prove clearly that he is precisely what that eye indicates to the observer—cold, cruel and vindictive. He wears a gray uniform. The last two mentioned have both been killed, as I am informed, and have therefore gone where they have been "rewarded according to their works, but I may mention that it was under the *régime* of WINDER, GIBBS and TOY that *the "Liggon Prison" was perforated with musket balls in at least twenty places,* and that GILMORE, of the Fire Zouaves, a man of the First Michigan regiment, and several others, were shot by the guards for merely looking out of the windows; and it was at the same time that *a rebel soldier was permitted in the broad daylight to bring a human skull, with a rope passed through the eyes, and dangle it in front of the windows,* in the public street, shouting out, while he brandished a huge bowie knife, "This is the last of one —— Yankee."

These are but a few of the barbarisms practiced under the eyes of the men mentioned above; the whole would fill a good-sized volume. Two of these have gone to their account. Shall the third escape punishment here?

Gen. WINDER still retains the chief command, though Capt. TURNER is the commandant of the Post at the "Libby." This man, though lauded continually by the Richmond papers for his kindness to the prisoners, is *cruelty itself.* Every petty annoyance that can be invented is tried in order that some *one* may infringe even in the least degree some of his rules, so that he may have the satisfaction of "buckling and gagging," or putting in irons, or on bread and water, the offender (?) I have known him to threaten to hang one individual because he would not get twelve men to sweep the street in front of the prison, and he got four men in irons and in a dark room, on bread and water for 48 hours, because they would not clean out his stable. I find his description in my diary as follows:

"TURNER, Lieutenant in the rebel service, belongs in Winchester, Va., was formerly about six months at West Point; is of very spare build, thirty to thirty-five years old, about five feet nine inches in height, dark hair, close cut, no beard or moustache, grey eyes, has a cadaverous look, a deep voice, and a peculiar cold gait. Uniform—grey cap, coat and pants."

Next in command to the above elegant specimen of the "F. F. V.'s" is TRACY, Lieutenant in the rebel army. He is a native of Baltimore, is full six feet in height, about twenty-five years old, has short light hair, slight moustache, fair complexion and blue eyes. Uniform—sky blue cap, grey coat, light blue pants, with black stripe, and wears a sword with steel scabbard. This man carries out all the odious and abominable orders of his superiors with relentless severity. He is the man who, when Col. STRIBLING who unable to leave his wretched bed, shook over him with a revolver in his hand, and swore that "if he did not get up he would kick him out of it."

Are these men, I ask, to be allowed to escape the punishment which is their just due, when Richmond becomes ours?

But beside the cruelties and indignities to which our men are subjected in the "Libby," they are made the victims of *petty thieving* whenever an opportunity offers. For instance, some poor soldier has a dollar or two, for which he desires to obtain some bride to eke out his scanty fare. A rebel soldier offers to buy what he may require, receives the despised "greenback," and that is the last that is seen of him or the "Yankee" money. I have seen many cases of this kind, and it ought to be known also, that when our Government first sent clothing to Richmond for the prisoners, much of it was stolen by the rebel soldiers. Blankets, overcoats and shoes were been every day on the persons of rebels, who seemed quite proud of their acquisition.

Some idea of the brisk business done by Gen. WINDER, in the matter of money sent from the North to prisoners by their friends, may be obtained on perusal of the following replies to letters written from Columbia, S. C. Upon reaching the last-named city, from Charleston, on Jan. 1, 1863, the prisoners found many letters stating that money had been sent to them—some of them months previously. As this money had not, in a number of cases, been received, it was determined to write to Gen. WINDER at Fortress Monroe, and to the rebel General HUGER at Norfolk, making inquiry about the missing letters. At the time, it was supposed by many that we should hear no more of the matter, and that the money was irretrievably lost. Not so, however; for in a few days the annexed letters were received by the writer; and it will be seen from them that our gallant old General kept things in good order in his office, and that the infamous WINDER was fairly saddled with the paltry, contemptible act of keeping moneys sent to naked and hungry soldiers, while they were prisoners of war.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 14, 1863.

SIR: I am directed by Maj.-Gen. WOOL to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d inst.

The letter you refer to as being addressed to yourself and containing $10, was received at these headquarters on the 28th of January, and was forwarded to Norfolk on the 30th. The letter addressed to Capt. F. T. DAVY, Second Vermont Volunteers, forwarded from Lowell on the 4th of December, and the $20 sent with it were received here on the 7th, and was forwarded to Norfolk on the 8th of the same month. With regard to the fate of these two letters the General would refer you to Maj.-Gen. R. HUGER, commanding at Norfolk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM TAY, Capt. and A. D. C.

To ——, Prisoner of War, Columbia, S. C.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 16, 1863.

SIR,—All packages containing money letters received from Gen. WOOL are forwarded *without breaking the seals* to Brig.-Gen. WINDER at Richmond, for distribution to prisoners.

Gen. HUGER has adopted this as the safest plan, and much regrets any failure, as he has used his best efforts to forward whatever is sent for prisoners.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

FRANK HUGER,
Capt. and A. D. C.

To ——, Prisoner of War, Columbia, S. C.

The above are verbatim copies, interlineations and all.

Without loss of time, copies of the above letters were sent to Gen. WINDER at Richmond, with a request that the letters alluded to should be at once forwarded to Columbia. Before, however, there was time for a response from this worthy, the prisoners were transferred to Richmond, and, on the following day, some hundreds of letters were distributed to us, and among them letters to officers and men containing *fifteen hundred dollars in gold, which had been in Winder's hands for periods varying from one to five months!* All of these letters had, of course been opened, and who shall say what this "F. F. V." made out of this little speculation, considering the value of even the use of gold for the time specified in the Confederacy? Or who shall say what would have become of the gold had the prisoners been exchanged and sent home from Charleston or Columbia?

Now then for the remedy for the gross and disgraceful abuses, the inhuman and barbarous treatment which I have so feebly attempted to set forth. What should be? *Retaliation.* If it is a hard one I admit, but I can see none other at the present time. It only requires that it should be invoked with discretion. We are not to suppose that men will be contented and happy in prison anywhere, but no such complaints are heard from any place in the South where prisoners of war have been located or from Richmond. In truth everywhere else more or less consideration is shown to prisoners, but in *Richmond a prisoner is looked upon as a foe,* and treated accordingly. Therefore the remedy is not to visit the sins of the Richmond ruffians upon soldiers *from other States,* but to *retaliate solely on Virginia soldiers. It is worse than useless to appeal to the* Richmond authorities, WINDER or his subordinates; they are insensible to the first emotions of kindness, pity, consideration or fine chivalrous feeling; they have no hearts, or they are of stone—cold, callous, cruel. We have seen them, and "know their works." *Retaliation, then, strict, stern and unflinching, and that on Virginia rebels only,* is the true remedy for this monstrous disgrace to the age we live in and to civilization.

A. O. A.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Complete Official List of Union Officers Held by the Rebels—An Important Document.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 5.

The following is an official list of Federal officers confined in the Confederate States Military Prison, Richmond, Va., Oct. 26, 1863, with the places and date of their capture:

Brigadier-General.

Neal Dow, 2d division, 19th army corps—Port Hudson, La., June 30.

Colonels.

T. A. Bartleson, 106th Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

C. H. Carlton, 26th Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

L. P. de Comeau, 9th N. Y. cavalry—London County, Va., June 17.

W. G. Ely, 18th Conn.—Winchester, Va., June 15.

W. Kimbrich, 2d W. Tenn. cavalry—Corinth, Miss., Sept. 16.

O. A. Lawson, 3d Ohio—Rome, Ga., May 3.

H. Le Favour, 33d Mich.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

R. K. McClain, 31st Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

W. R. Powell, 9th Va. cavalry—Wytheville, Va., July 14.

Thomas E. Rose, 77th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

A. D. Streight, 51st Ind.—Rome, Ga., May 3.

Charles W. Tilden, 16th Maine—Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1.

A. B. Tippen, 62d Penn.—Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14.

W. P. Wilson, 123d Ohio—Winchester, Va., June 13.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

F. Cargile, 114th Penn.—Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1.

W. S. Glenn, 49th Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

H. C. Hobart, 21st Wis.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

H. B. Hunter, 123d Ohio—Winchester, Va., June 14.

C. A. Hoten, 6th Md.—Winchester, Va., June 15.

A. F. Henry, 16th Ky. cavalry—Jackson, Tenn., June 5.

E. E. Harper, 36th Ohio—Lime Creek, Tenn., Sept. 6.

O. C. Johnson, 15th Wis.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

J. D. Mayhew, 6th Ky.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

W. P. Lascelle, 9th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

W. R. McMaskin, 22d Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

R. S. Marshall, 13th Va.—Winchester, Va., June 15.

O. H. Morton, 36th Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

D. Miller, 20th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

M. Nichols, 18th Conn.—Winchester, Va., June 15.

Wm. Price, 159th Va. Militia—Beverly, Va., July 6.

J. R. Price, 77th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

A. F. Rodgers, 68th Ill.—Rome, Ga., May 3.

C. Von Helmrich, 4th Mich. cavalry—Jackson, Tenn., June 20.

A. McCulloch, 1st Del.—Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1.

F. Speckled, 97th N. Y.—Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1.

T. Sedgwick, 46th Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

J. Williams, 26th Ohio—Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1.

J. J. Hamilton, Medical Director—Rebel Army, Va., July 25.

Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons.

L. Applegate, 103d N. Y.—Gettysburgh, Penn., July 2.

C. Ashman, 2d Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

C. S. Arthur, 78th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

M. F. Bowen, 6th Md.—Winchester, Va., June 15.

J. L. Brown, 116th Ohio—Winchester, Va., June 15.

W. G. Bell, 36th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

J. H. Brown, 22d Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

G. H. Bilkey, 22d Mich.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

R. R. Beneditz, 17th Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

J. H. Brodhead, 14th Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

G. Bingel, 82d N. Y.—Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 12.

F. S. Clayton, 24 Ohio—Rome Ga., May 3.

T. Cooke, 1st Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

W. H. Cook, 36th Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

W. A. Downey, 19th Ky.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

A. Ewing, 19th Mich.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

C. E. Fowler, 105th Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

W. Forrester, 8th Ky. cavalry—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

C. Gottschalk, 8th Md.—Winchester, Va., June 15.

Major M. M. Bates, 90th Ill.—Rome, Ga., May 3.

Major W. P. Dunlap, 3d Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

W. B. Graham, 101st Indiana.

A. H. Goodale, 21st Michigan.

H. S. Griswold, 11th Michigan.

W. W. Hamilton, 1st Del.

J. Holbrook, 19th Connecticut.

E. L. Henry, 1st Maine cavalry.

A. E. Holtzman, 99th Indiana.

W. F. Hornbrook, 6th Indiana.

E. M. Hewett, 26th Ohio.

O. Heiss, 82d Illinois.

O. Harrick, 17th Ohio.

O. Harrick, 34th Illinois.

S. S. Hawley, 35th Illinois.

C. E. Humphrey, 143d Pennsylvania.

J. Johnson, steamer *Satellite.*

R. Johnson, 105th Ohio.

H. T. Jones, 31st Indiana.

H. P. Landon, 39th Ohio.

H. H. Leaman, 73d Indiana.

G. R. Lucas, 19th Pennsylvania cavalry.

E. K. Hogan, 120th New-York.

A. E. Kenaton, 8th New-York.

W. L. Myers, U. S. Navy.

T. L. Morgan, 79th Ohio.

A. A. Mann, 1st Rhode Island cavalry.

W. J. McCurdy, 67th Pennsylvania.

R. McCandless, 110th Ohio.

D. Mosher, 2d division 6th army corps.

H. Milkey, 22d Mich.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

W. W. McFadden, 21st Indiana.

Jas. McGee, 31st Illinois.

John McCurdy, 11th Ohio.

W. S. McGavran, 26th Ohio.

J. H. Miller, 126th New-York.

O. Nellis, 2d Virginia cavalry.

D. F. O'Rourke, 28th Ohio.

H. Pierce, 6th Maryland.

A. M. Packer, 39th Wisconsin.

A. E. Parker, 1st Maine cavalry.

F. Rennie, 2d Michigan cavalry.

J. Reeves, 21st Wisconsin.

Sheppard, 6th Kentucky.

W. Spencer, 17th Indiana.

J. M. Stevens, 21st Illinois.

D. A. Shaffer, 31st Indiana.

Strunk, steamer *Satellite.*

W. H. Tont, 31st Indiana.

W. Whitney, 12th Massachusetts.

A. J. Wolfrat, 103d Illinois.

J. Wing, 61st Ohio.

J. M. Weaver, 82d Ohio.

Weston, 30th Indiana.

Wolfe, 20th New-York.

John C. Price, 64th Pennsylvania.

W. A. Hancock, 13th Pennsylvania.

D. Y. Gibbons, 1st Maryland cavalry.

Smith, 11th Ohio.

Major

John E. Clark, 8th Mich.—New-Baltimore, Va., Oct. 16.

J. Collins, 20th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

Farnsworth, 1st Conn. cav.—Hallstown, Va., July 14.

G. H. Hutchinson, 20th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

J. H. Hosmer, 126th N. Y.—Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1.

D. McKeather, 102d Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

W. B. Graham, 101st Indiana.

A. H. Goodale, 21st Michigan.

H. S. Griswold, 11th Michigan.

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Wolfe, 20th New-York.

John C. Price, 64th Pennsylvania.

W. A. Hancock, 13th Pennsylvania.

D. Y. Gibbons, 1st Maryland cavalry.

Smith, 11th Ohio.

Major

John E. Clark, 8th Mich.—New-Baltimore, Va., Oct. 16.

J. Collins, 20th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

Farnsworth, 1st Conn. cav.—Hallstown, Va., July 14.

G. H. Hutchinson, 20th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

J. H. Hosmer, 126th N. Y.—Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1.

D. McKeather, 102d Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

W. Forrester, 8th Ky. cavalry—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

C. Gottschalk, 8th Md.—Winchester, Va., June 15.

Major W. P. Dunlap, 3d Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

S. McCain, 3d N. Y. cav.—Lieutenants Grove, Miss., July 3.

B. B. McDonald, 101st Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

W. B. Napier, 67th Penn.—Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1.

O. M. Poe, 6th N. J. cav.—Hagerstown, Md., July 16.

L. A. Phillips, 7th Penn.—Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1.

Phillips, 79th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

T. D. Rodgers, 146th Penn.—Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1.

W. J. Russell, A. A. G.—Benson's Ford, Va., July 22.

J. C. Sprenkle, 3d Ohio—Beverly, W. Va., July 3.

J. H. Sooper, 16th Mass.—White Plains, Va., July 20.

H. A. White, 19th Pennsylvania cav.

A. Van Mitzel, 74th Pennsylvania.

W. E. Sterling, A. D. C. to Gen. Hooker.

J. M. Walker, 72d Indiana.

H. White, 67th Pennsylvania.

Geo. Stow, 85th Indiana.

Captains.

M. A. Cochran, 16th U. S.

T. Clark, 75th Illinois.

C. Cox, 21st Ohio.

W. H. Collins, 19th Wis.

B. F. Chamberlain, 20th Ill.

S. S. Canfield, 21st Ohio.

Thos. Cummings, 19th U. S.

M. Caton, 21st Ohio.

D. Conover, 126th Illinois.

J. Crooker, 9th N. Y. cav.

C. Dettmer, Quartermaster.

M. Driscoll, 2d Ohio.

T. Dillon, 1st Ky. cavalry.

H. C. Davis, 18th Conn.

W. H. Douglass, Commissary.

R. B. Dysart, 16th Ohio.

J. F. Dunn, 8th Md.

M. Dietz, 45th New-York.

J. Dunhane, 123d Penn.

J. Irish, 63th New-York.

C. Johnson, 124th Penn.

E. Jocelyn, 115th Mass.

R. Dyer, 1st Maine.

J. Jackson, 1st Kentucky.

W. Johnson, 6th Ky.

W. M. Kendall, 73d Indiana.

R. Keck, 8d Maryland.

H. W. Lee, 8th Mich. cav.

J. W. Lewis, 4th Ky. cav.

S. McKee, 16th Ky. cav.

H. H. Mallard, 73d Indiana.

D. A. McClelland, 31st Ind.

J. B. McRoberts, 4d Ohio.

H. C. McDaddy, 1st Tenn. cavalry.

F. Manahan, 8th Maryland.

John McMahon, 84th N. Y.

E. A. Mann, 68th Penn.

H. Mahoney, 6th Ind.

H. H. Mason, 2d N. J. cav.

C. W. Mosier, 43d Indiana.

J. S. McDowell, 77th Penn.

J. G. McWilliams, 82d Ill.

J. R. Mahlenan, A. A. G.

Mason, 6th Indiana.

A. Penfield, 6th N. Y.

E. Porter, 124th New-York.

E. V. Poole, 124th N. Y.

F. Pinto, 16th New-York.

W. Pelham, 79th U. S. Inf.

H. Pollak, 14th Penn. cav'y.

A. Robbins, 126th Ohio.

J. Gallagher, 2d Ohio.

H. Green, 124th Ohio.

C. Gutenkunst, 54th Wis.

J. Goetz, 82d Illinois.

A. Galbraith, 82d Mich.

H. Gallagher, 2d N. Y. cav.

H. H. Gregg, 12th Va. Cav.

J. Galt, A. C. S. 2d Div. 5th Army corps.

F. Hendricks, 2d N. Y. cav.

J. Hamilton, 12th Penn.

S. G. Hamilton, 12th N. Y.

W. L. Haskell, 17th Conn.

H. Hart, 104th Indiana.

H. Hawkins, 79th Ill.

J. Hasty, 2d N. Y. cav.

C. H. Riggs, 123d Ohio.

Hollins, 2d Virginia.

Hoffman, 123d Ohio.

W. Hood, 1st Va. cav.

W. A. Robinson, 77th Penn.

F. Kiggs, 124th Kentucky.

H. Hawver, 2d N. Y. cav.

A. Hoopengarner, 110th Ohio.

D. Hewitt, 12th Pa. cav.

G. Hart, 19th Pa.

J. Stone, 107th N. Y.

F. W. Shoemaker, 126th O.

John Lord, 116th Penn.

D. Templeton, 107th Penn.

B. Tomalin, 39th Wis.

H. D. Taylor, 105th Ohio.

F. Thomson, A. A. G.

Urquhart, com. 8d div. 6th army corps.

F. Vandervoort, 84th N.Y.

H. White, 1st Va. cav.

H. Wands, 23d Michigan.

J. Weld, 9th N. Y. cav.

J. H. Whalen, A. A. G. 1st brig., 1st div., 6th corps.

J. R. Wilkins, 123d Illinois.

W. S. Wicker, 21st Ohio.

W. B. Avery, 123d N. Y.

H. H. Aiden, 21st Ohio.

W. L. Adams, 60th Ohio.

W. F. Armstrong, 102d Ohio.

C. A. Ackerly, 2d Ind.

A. S. Bigelow, 19th Illinois.

John Burch, 63d Indiana.

D. H. Barrett, 66th Ohio.

G. Byron, 20th Ohio.

C. Bennett, 31st Illinois.

John Bird, 14th Penn.

L. B. Bliss, 106th Ohio.

C. L. Bohanan, 24 Tenn. cav.

W. E. Conway, 9th Md.

W. E. Beckman, 1st Va. C.

W. L. Bolton, 2d N. J. cav.

3d div., 6th Army corps.

A. Carey, 73d Indiana.

W. F. Conrad, 28th Ohio.

J. W. Chamberlain, 123d Ohio.

D. R. Caldwell, 123d Ohio.

J. Carroll, 5th Maryland.

J. C. Carpenter, 67th Penn.

First Lieutenants.

J. Adams, 69th Illinois.

W. A. Adair, 51st Indiana.

H. Apple, 1st New-York cav.

T. N. Anderson, 2d Maine.

C. Ainsedt, 54th New-York.

W. W. Adams, 60th Illinois.

J. E. Alair, 123d Ohio.

H. E. Berlington, 123d Ohio.

F. Borchers, 57th Penn.

W. Berry, 8th Ill. cav.

Beath, 66th New-York.

Bell, 39th Maine.

H. C. Bradford, 2d West Tennessee cavalry.

T. Brush, 100th Ohio.

Beckham, 19th U. S.

W. C. Bryant, 23d Illinois.

G. B. Brandt, 17th Ohio.

Bowen, 2d Ohio.

Bradford, Com. 1st brigade, 3d div., 6th corps.

W. G. Bell, 2d Ohio.

W. Bradley, 1st Delaware.

C. A. Burdick, 16th Wis.

H. Carpenter, 2d Ohio.

Cottingham, 36th Ohio.

J. Dempsey, 1st Ind. cav.

A. V. Dudley, 123d Ohio.

J. R. Day, 2d Maine.

A. Dixon, 16th New-York.

C. Dillard, 7th Iowa.

H. Dewey, 44th N. Y.

H. Dunbar, 9th N. Y.

C. Sears, 56th New-York.

B. Sampson, 12th Mass.

H. Smith, 4th N. J. cav.

R. G. Spaulding, 22d Mich.

C. Spofford, 31st Ohio.

M. Tillotson, 73d Ind.

W. Tillotson, 73d Ind.

J. Titus, 2d U. S. negro regiment.

F. Temple, 2d N. Y. cav.

A. Curry, 23d Ohio.

Levier, 16th Maine.

J. Fuller, 73d Ohio.

F. Williams, 73d Ind.

T. Montfort, 116th Illinois.

A. Williams, 123d Ohio.

W. Tuthell, 104th N. Y.

W. Yates, 16th Conn.

Yeoh, 67th Penn.

Hilford, 66th Ohio.

Hufford, 18th N. Y. cav.

H. Hatcher, 50th Ohio.

Hiles, 123d Ohio.

J. Hall, 16th Wis. cav.

Howe, 21st Illinois.

D. Henry, 4th Ohio cav.

H. G. Jones, 20 N. Y. cav.

A. Jones, 21st Illinois.

H. Jenkins, 21st Wis.

W. Johnson, 20th N. Y. C.

John King, 15th Illinois.

J. Kerwing, 6th U. S. cav.

Quin Kopp, 58th Ohio.

Kemp, 2d Ohio.

A. Krueger, 67th Penn.

Kemp, Q. M. 67th Penn.

James Lane, 12th Penn.

A. C. Mag

THE GREAT BOSTON ORGAN.

Its Inauguration on Monday Night.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1863.

With the passion and the sweetness of the last two hours lingering in my ears, hours in which all knowledge of wars and of discordant notes in the movement of human life was gently withdrawn, I seat myself to make such account as I can of what I saw and heard of the last best gift of "the Old World to the New." And if I seem to rhapsodize, I shall have but this apology, that having been spiritually taken one remove, at least, toward celestial things, it is not easy at once to tread the earth again; that, like a man whose eyes are dazzled by a sudden blaze of light so suddenly withdrawn, I grope at first somewhat painfully.

Entering the Music Hall last evening, I found an assembly of the sons of Athens, expectant of what was, and is still, the newest thing under the sun. The hall itself has been thoroughly rearranged and redecorated, and never was in handsomer appearance, but a green baize curtain dropped from ceiling to floor, hiding the organ. Presently some one, whom I suppose to have been the son of the builder, commenced a puerile dawdling with the sost stops, which he continued until the opening of the exercises, without being in good taste or good tune. The inauguration formally began by the appearance of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, who recited the original ode, written for the occasion by some one who prefers to veil her face under the expressive and weighty title—"a lady of Boston." My own feeling was only regret that the lady was not a gentleman, and that gentleman OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, first man of all men to indite an ode for such an occasion. The ode which was delivered, however, contained several spirited and admirable passages, but, as a whole, it appeared to me very poorly adapted to the subject of the gathering, and I should mention that it was not very warmly received.

Following this upon the programme, Hans FRIEDRICH WALKER, son of the builder, was announced to "open" the organ, and accordingly he briefly attempted to do so, but the instrument destined his advances, and it was evident that although he is a cunning workman he has not the power of making his own creations obey him. The bottleneck point of the opening was the striking manner of its dramatic arrangement. I say "dramatic" deliberately, for the curtain slowly descended from the top, exposing first the ribbed domes crowned with seated figures, and next Saint Cecilia sitting with her harp above the centre; and then, as the organ swelled into a full crescendo, the curtain fell faster, thus revealing the hidden wonder to eye and ear at once, and the enthusiasm of the audience broke into a spontaneous shout. The gas was turned down, and an electric light from the gallery opposite was thrown upon the organ, dazzling on the burnished pipes, and giving a most fantastic appearance to the whole. Some other striking effects of this light I shall allude to further on.

JOHN K. PAINE, organist at the West Church here, and instructor of music in Harvard, followed with a lengthy performance, consisting of a *toccata* in F, and a *trio sonata* in E flat for two manuals and pedal, both by BACH, of whom Mr. PAINE is the most rigid and conscientious follower in the country. In the *toccata* he exhibited his severe classic (but not popular) style, and his great excellence with the pedal; the *trio sonata* was a very beautiful movement, and well followed out. But, admirable as Mr. PAINE's mastery of the organ is, he received no *encore*, and must content himself without them so long as he clings to his present style exclusively. Mr. W. EUGENE THAYER, of Worcester, gave the third performance, and closed the First Part by rendering well a *fugue* in G minor, by BACH, in which he showed surpassing skill in pedalling.

The second part opened with the appearance of GEO. W. MORGAN, of New-York, who made his bow amid the heartiest greeting. He played a grand double chorus: "He Led them through the Deep," and chorus: "But the Waters overwhelmed their Enemies," from HANDEL'S "Israel in Egypt." He was the star of the evening, and I baptize him as royal at once, vastly believing that when he has an organ at its command, such an one as he had last night, he is in truth a king. Sweetness drops from his finger ends. Beginning with a rich full chord, he drew out the full power in a surge of irresistible grandeur, till the air was ablaze, it seemed. Upon his *encore* there occurred the most thrilling and beautiful incident of the evening. Above the manuals, in the head of BACH, and directly above that the banners of the United States and of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg droop their folds into each other's embrace. As MORGAN came forward to answer the call, the electric light, which had been used only a few minutes at the beginning, threw a bright glow upon those flags, and he began to play the "Star-Spangled Banner." Being encored a second time, he played something which I did not know, and easily bore away the laurel of the evening. His pedalling was marvelous, and in the closing passages of "God Save the Queen," he piled a succession of climaxes, and there was not probably a person present who was not borne on more or less by the sweep. For myself, I remember that I sat like a person stricken with enchantment, and I do not know that I breathed; my hands lay helpless on my lap, my eyes were brimming with tears, which nearly overflowed, and while my neighbor touched me repeatedly, I was not conscious of it at the time. When I have a definition of the precise lines of difference between pleasure and pain, I will be able to say how much of each caused my tears.

When Mr. MORGAN had taken himself by force from the greedy audience, Mr. LANG, of the Old South, played a sonata in A, by MENDELSSOHN, in four movements, the only thing of MENDELSSOHN's that was played during the evening. A slight, unassuming young man, like both Mr. PAINE and Mr. WILCOX, Mr. LANG is also an admirable organist. He was fortunate in selecting one of the most beautiful and appropriate pieces of the occasion.

Dr. S. P. TUCKERMAN, organist at St. Paul's, in this city, followed with a movement from a mass, by PERGOLESI, and several movements from a mass by PALESTRINA. It is necessary to say that this gentleman was somewhat tedious, having a long and not very felicitous piece, and being rather slow in his manner.

JOHN R. WILCOX, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in this City, played an "Offertoire in G," by LEFEBURE WELY, a composition which, in point of genuine musical beauty, was the gem of the festival. It was the best and completest exhibition of the capabilities of the instrument that was made, and was given with very great skill. Next to Mr. MORGAN, Mr. WILCOX drew the honors, and while either Mr. MORGAN, Mr. PAINE, or Mr. THAYER surpasses him in the use of the pedal obligato, he is almost unrivaled in skillful handling of the combinations of the organ. The exercises closed with a Hallelujah Chorus from HANDEL, by Mr. MORGAN, and the assembly dispersed, many of them crowding upon the stage for a nearer view of the instrument.

I have given a running sketch of the programme, without daring to try to depict the music; for it describing music, the best success only falls so far short as to prove itself the most miserable of failures. With two exceptions by which it was sadly marred, the inauguration was perfect. By the first, I mean Mr. WALKER's ill-advised attempt to exhibit the instrument himself, allowing himself to be prominently advertised, when he has no ability whatever as a player. Builders are seldom good organists, but it was at least supposable that Mr. WALKER could make a good review of the double stops and solo effects; this he utterly failed to do, and it was a mistake that he attempted it as all. I do not wish to speak unjustly of a man whom I recognize as having the highest genius as a builder; but I criticise the player—not the builder. The other defect on the occasion was an unfortunate selection of subjects for the first part. The was wholly made up of fugues, of which no one should speak lightly; but there is no necessity of running into the other extreme of trifling, and fugues do not exhibit the resources of an organ. So far as these were concerned, the great instrument would be still unknown, except in full power, which may be more acceptably shown in choruses.

The electric light used to illuminate the organ produced very novel and beautiful effects. It gave the whole façade an appearance of unreality almost magical; now reflected from the great shining frontpipes; now shedding fiery light on the entwisted banners above the head of BACH, and at the last, illuminating the Saint Cecilia on the top, and making the whole pipes and front sparkle with brilliant colored light. The introduction of this was an admirable forethought.

Of the organ itself, what shall I say? I can say nothing, except that it exceeds my expectations. There is nothing on the continent comparable with it on a single point, and I should hold it not a sin to worship it, or rather, worship at it, by honoring its messenger. Without detailed criticism, I must note one especial marvel—its power of crescendo and diminuendo. By mechanical appliances, besides the usual swell-box, it produces a steady, gradual increase in volume, from the faintest sound of the softest stop of the full organ, to the whole power of the instrument, but not suddenly. It never ran to me last night, in the grand passages, as if it were like a violent, sudden gust, the full thunder of the organ was seen only by gradual slowly, and the reverse. It is no less wonderful than the instantaneous effect. The artist has lately improved it by touches of gilding here and there, and now there is a series of inscriptions on the square towers, which read:

"From Harmony, From Heavenly Harmony, The Universal Frame Began; From Harmony to Harmony, through all the compass of the notes, it ran." And here let me suggest that the statue of BEETHOVEN should be removed from the platform, as it not only interferes with the view of the organ, but is, to some extent, incongruous with it. Let the organ itself be its monument there.

The music of a few years is gone; now the soldiers, facing enemies the darkened hall clear. Long may it stand there, teacher and better angel to our lives,—genius of contented strength and sweetness, prophetess of peace whose return it will sing, with a new fire! It marks a new era in the art in America. If America is worthy of it, which who doubts?

I close my letter by adding a condensed technical description of the instrument:

GREAT ORGAN.

Stops.		Pipes.	Stops.		Pipes.
1.	Principal, 32 double diapason, 16 feet	56	12.	Dulciana, 8 feet	58
2.	Viola, 16 feet, borrows lower 12 from No. 7	44	13.	Flautino, 4 feet	58
3.	Viola, 16 feet	56	14.	Twelfth, 10⅔ feet	58
4.	Principal, diapason, 8	58	15.	Fifteenth, 8 feet	58
5.	Gerecht, stopped diapason, 8 feet	58	16.	Mixture, 4 ranks	232
6.	Gamshorn, 8 feet	56	17.	Mixture, 2 ranks	116
7.	Viola di Gamba, 8 feet	56	18.	Scharf, 4 ranks	232
8.	Flute, 8 feet	56	19.	Bourdon, 16 feet	58
9.	Principal, 4 feet	56	20.	Bourdon, 8 feet	58
10.	Hohlflöte, 4 feet	56	21.	Bourdon, 16 feet	58
11.	Flute d'Amour, 4 feet	56	22.	Octaviole, 8 feet	58
	Total	1,050	23.	Trombone, 8 feet	58
			24.	Trumpet, 8 feet	58
			25.	Clarion, 4 feet	58
				Total	1,232

SWELL ORGAN.

Stops.		Pipes.	Stops.		Pipes.
1.	Bourdon, 16 feet	58	11.	Quintflöte, 10⅔ feet	58
2.	Diapason, 8 feet	58	12.	Twelfth, 5⅓ feet	58
3.	Salicional, 8 feet	58	13.	Octave, 4 feet	58
4.	Dulciana, 8 feet	58	14.	Mixture, 4 ranks	232
5.	Quintaton, 8 feet	58	15.	Trombone bass, 8 ft.	58
6.	Stopt'd Diapason, 8 ft.	58	16.	Trombone treble, 8 ft.	58
7.	Principal, 4 feet	58	17.	Hautboy bass, 8 feet	58
8.	Rohrflöte, 4 feet	58	18.	Hautboy treble, 8 ft.	58
9.	Travers flute, 4 feet	58			
10.	Cornettino, 4 feet	70		Total	1,122

CHOIR ORGAN.

1.	Bourdon, 16 feet	58	10.	Dulciana, 8 feet	58
2.	Principal flute, 8 feet	58	11.	Flautina, 2 feet	58
3.	Sphäeflöte, 8 feet	58	12.	Piccolo, 2 feet	58
4.	Gedact, 8 feet	58	13.	Super-octave, 1 foot	58
5.	Viola, 8 feet	58	14.	Clarion bass, 8 feet	58
6.	Philharmonica, 8 ft.	58	15.	Dulcet, 8 feet	58
7.	Zither, (22 ft. 6 in. 8 ft.)	116			
8.	Gedktflöte, 4 feet	58		Total	870
9.	Flute, 4 feet	58			

SOLO ORGAN.

1.	Harrytone, 16 feet	58	7.	Vox-humana, 8 feet	116
2.	Gamba principal, 8 feet	58	8.	Gamshorn, 4 feet	58
3.	Keline, 8 feet	58	9.	Fifaro, 2 ranks	116
4.	Concert flute, 8 feet	58	10.	Vox Angelica, 4 feet	58
5.	Corno bassetto, 8 feet	58	11.	Swiftflöte, 1 foot	58
			12.	Piccolo, 2 feet	58
	Total	754			

PEDAL ORGAN.

1.	Diapason, 32 feet	32	8.	Octave, 4 feet	32
2.	Grand Harrytone, 32 feet (5 ranks)	160	9.	Gravestine, 2 feet	32
3.	Sub-bass, 16 feet	32	10.	Harrytone, 32 ft., reed	32
4.	Contre-violin, 16 feet	32	11.	Trombone, 16 ft., reed	32
5.	Octave, 8 feet	32	12.	Trumpet, 8 feet	32
6.	Bass flute, 8 feet	32	13.	Cornet, 4 feet	32
7.	Violoncello, 8 feet	32	14.	Octave bass, 16 feet	32

PIANO FINCH (PIPES IN SWELLBOX.)

15.	Harrytone, 16 feet	58	18.	Flute, 4 feet	58
16.	Viola, 8 feet	58	19.	Bassoon, 16 feet	58
17.	Flute, 8 feet	58	20.	Forest flute, 4 feet	58
	Total	580			
	Total number of pipes, 5,476				

J. W.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

PURCHASE OF A NEW FLEET OF STEAMERS—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS.

The Navy Department has purchased of the Neptune Steamship Company in this City, five splendid propellers, all iron new. They have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and formally turned over to the representatives of the Government there. Orders have been received from Washington to prepare them as rapidly as possible for sea service, and workmen are already turning them into gunboats. The following is a list of the vessels: *Neptune, Proteus, Glaucus* and *Galatea*. We append a description of them, and being all alike, one description answers for all. They are built by J. S. & J. D. VAN DUZER. They are 200 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 12½ feet deep. The keel is of white oak, sided 14 inches and molded 24 inches, put together in two pieces, each 12 inches in thickness, with 4 inch coags, and thoroughly fastened with galvanized iron bolts. The bottom of the keel is 2 inches thick and fastened with galvanized iron spikes. The stem is of white oak, naturally curved, sided 13 inches and molded 25 inches outside of rabbet. The floors of white oak, double sided, 9 inches, well bolted together, and square work. They are fastened with yellow metal bolts diagonally riveted. From the centre of the vessel forward 20 feet and aft 40 feet the floors are to be filled in solid with yellow pine and cedar, well fitted and caulked on both sides. The frame and top timbers are square worked, and at top height to mold 7 inches, gradually increasing to the size of floor-timbers, and sided the same as the floor. The side and centre keelsons are 14 by 14, put together with lock-scarfs, 7 feet in length and fastened with yellow metal.

The ceilings, from side keelsons to bilge strakes, 2½ inches thick white oak; between bilges and cramps it is 2 inches. The deck-beams are of yellow pine, sided and molded, 13 inches in the centre, and molded 9 inches at the ends. They are straight on the under side and crowned 4 inches on the top; they are spaced 6 feet from centres. Each beam has six square white oak knees. The bottom planks are 3½ inches thick, which increases near the water to 4 inches. The deck planks are seasoned white oak, full 3 inches thick and 4 inches wide, fastened with two 6-inch galvanized spikes to each beam, and two 6½-inch in each carlin, all of which fastenings are to be plugged. The fire and engine-room croomings are to be of yellow pine, 7 by 12 inches, about 26 feet long and 12 feet wide. The cross croomings are fastened to the top of beams, as are the others forward and aft; stewart ship there is a yellow pine croaming, 7 by 10 inches, running across from one water-way to the other, properly fastened. Along-side of the engine, on each side, there is let into the beams four and six pieces of yellow pine, 12 inches deep and 10 inches thick, boxed at the ends.

The forecastle croomings are also of yellow pine. There are two hatches, each made in four parts, which have white oak marlins of suitable size, covered with white pine, 3 by 27 inches. These have galvanized iron lifting rings, with the necessary patch ring bars and fastenings of galvanized iron. The rudder is of white oak, strongly put together. It has three heavy composition brasses and is bolted with copper. The rudder post is neatly lined with heavy lead and copper. The rudder stick is 14 inches in diameter, and extends above the main deck 10 feet. The crown timbers are of solid white oak and yellow pine 10 inches thick, and of an even depth with the sections, which run across from bilge to bilge. One is placed 20 feet aft the stern and one 20 feet forward of the stern post. There are four of Weser's patent water-tight bulkheads furnished, which are placed over all the solid cross-timbers, excepting those between the engines and boilers. Stanchions are placed on each side of the bulkhead about 20 feet. The boiler and fire-room floors are made of 4-inch pitch pine, not over 10 inches thoroughly caulked, and fastened with galvanized iron spikes. This floor rests on top of the keelsons running from side to side of the vessel. Its length will be about 70 feet. The main deck stanchions are of white oak, 8 inches square, one under each beam. The engine and boiler foundations are of yellow pine fastened with galvanized iron. Each vessel is furnished with one of Emerson & Cole's patent combined windlass and capstan of suitable size, including hawse-pipes, chain-pipes, chain-stoppers, and chocks. The forecastle runs from water-tight bulkhead forward, and is handsomely fitted up with 16 berths. The floor is tongued and grooved, 1¼ inch pine, and it has a suitable hatchway and hard-wood step-ladder.

The masts: There are to be two masts, 76 and 82 feet long, and 23 and 24 inches in diameter, each of which is supplied with topmasts and gaff-booms. All the ironwork connected with the rigging is galvanized. The masts are well secured to the decks by white oak strokes well kneed and fastened together, and having substantial croomings around the same on main deck. There are two sets of galvanized iron bend-davits also for 12-feet boats, in the pilot-house there is a sufficient number of all the necessary rods, chains, hinges, etc., to make and handle properly the steering arrangement complete and perfect.

On the stem there is a neatly carved head, and a light piece of carved work on the stern. The painting of the vessels: From the keel to 12 feet of the water line, the entire bottom of the vessel has three coats of copper paint; from 12-feet line to main rail there is a coating of lead and black paint. Gunnels, beams and knees and under side of deck have two coats of bright varnish. The cabin and engine-room croomings have also two coats of white and colored paint.

The engines were manufactured at ESSLER & CO'S.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD STEAMER WINNEBAGO.

This vessel, as we learn from our correspondent, recently made a trial trip on the Mississippi River. This peculiarly constructed vessel left St. Louis on the 29th instant, under the command of Chief-Engineer KING, United States Navy, Superintendent of iron-clads in the West. She was operated on 72 consecutive hours—the engines making 27 revolutions per minute, and the propellers 108 revolutions; with this speed of screw the vessel called [illegible] an hour in smooth water. After the [illegible] the test of four sister propellers launched, [illegible] anxiety was therefore manifested in the result. It is gratifying to know that everything worked satisfactorily. The speed is of from, 220 feet long, 35 feet wide and 7 feet deep. She has two fore and aft bulkheads and six thwart-ship bulkheads—all water-tight. She has two turrets, one HUNTOON and the other CAD'S patent; (the latter being of recent construction. A model of this curious turret was exhibited to the Russian officers recently at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City. There can be no impropriety in saying that this turret differs from Ericsson's among other things, in having a portion of the shell extended down to, and the whole weight of the turret resting on spheres at the bottom of the vessel. The guns are placed on a huge platform, loaded in the hold, and raised into the turret by steam power. They also run out by steam, the recoil is retarded on steam cylinders, and the whole apparatus, guns and all, are operated by one man, (an engineer), no other person being needed in the turret. The loading is accomplished by loaders below the turret in the hold. This new turret will be completed in about six weeks, when it will be tested, and if found successful, will entirely revolutionize the old system of working heavy ordnance, and the Engineer will be the ordnance officer.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER.

The prize steamer *Hunter* arrived at Philadelphia Tuesday morning, in charge of Acting Ensign Grosser F. Howes. The vessel is about 300 tons burden, and comes from Nassau. She was captured in Warsaw Sound, Sept. 13, by the United States steamer *Dimmock*, A. K. HAND, Commander, the gun of escorted cargo. When captured the lastest water discharged in a commercial port. The prize will be repaired at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

DEPARTURE OF THE U. S. STEAMER *BERMUDA*.

The United States supply steamer *Bermuda* sailed yesterday from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, she carries 300 sailors and about 20 officers to Fort Royal, for Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet. Quite a number of war-vessels are ready for sea at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

THE NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.

The following notice is important:

UNITED STATES NAVAL RENDEZVOUS,
No. 9 CHERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Nov. 4, 1863.

You would render a service to the service that hereafter I will pay to any person do for the delivery of every seaman, ordinary seaman, or fireman, and $3 for every landsman or coalheaver.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
OSCAR BULLEY, Captain.

Chamber of Commerce.

RESOLUTIONS COMPLIMENTARY TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT—ADDRESS OF A. A. LOW, ESQ.

The Chamber of Commerce held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, commencing at one o'clock.

A. A. LOW, Esq., presided. On taking the Chair he remarked that he had been absent from the country three months. He went away during the July riots. A great change had taken place since then. He heard the news of the overthrow of VILLAHERMOSAS on his return in the *Scotia*. The financial situation of the country had improved. Finances were now on a firm basis. It had escaped the notice of English journals, which were in favor of the destruction of our Government, that gold was eight hundred premium in the South. He therefore saw might be passed by which the large number of vessels being transferred to other climes might be restored. It was the duty of Government to support measures to be used in ocean mail communication. If we have not vessels of our own it would be well to obtain them from England for that purpose. It was time to determine whether the valuable traffic of mail matter should be to pass into the control of England and France. He thought a Committee should be appointed to inquire into affairs at the Custom-house concerning the conduct of vessels. All kinds of obstructions were put in the way of honest merchants. This required investigation. He trusted the complaints about the Custom-house would be investigated.

After the transaction of some further business, Gen. WETMORE offered a resolution to substantiate that the Executive Committee consider the expediency of taking proper measures to determine the advantages to be afforded to American commerce by a free navigation of the Ontario River, and to their discretion submit a memorial to the President of the United States, asking him to cause a survey of that river to be made.

The following resolution was presented by FRANKLIN PEIRCE, Esq.:

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed to make a thorough investigation on the subject of cross-stream communication, and of the continued depredations committed thereon, and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Chamber.

The resolution was adopted, and the following Committee appointed: THOMAS TILESTON, F. PEIRCE, GEORGE F. THOMAS, JOHN H. BROWNE, ISAAC NEWTON.

Resolutions complimentary to Admiral FARRAGUT for his heroism and victories on the Mississippi were then approved, after which the Chamber adjourned.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The Asylum for Orphan Jewish Children, recently erected on Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, who yesterday dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, to the purpose for which it is intended. The occasion was of more than ordinary interest to the Jewish residents of New-York, and they gathered in great numbers to witness, and by their presence add importance to the act of inauguration. All the wealth and high respectability, all the beauty and the fashion of which the sons and daughters of Israel who have cast their lot in this community possess so largely recognized a share, were represented in immense force, and the number of the general multitude could not be calculated at less than several thousands. Unlike most affairs of the kind, in which the spectators are chiefly attracted by curiosity, all in this case seemed brought together by feelings of personal pride in the success of the undertaking, and by that strong bond of sympathy which keeps a people of peculiar race and religion specially united in a land of their adoption.

The success of the undertaking has been so marked, that all who had part in its inception and ultimate progress toward completion may well feel a laudable pride in the result of their endeavors. A handsome building, admirably fitted for the most beneficent of objects, and so far endowed as to insure the charity of which it is the fruit against future failure, it may be regarded as an institution alike creditable to its founders and to the community in which it is established; and all into the new Jewish Orphan Asylum unquestionably is. It is the fruit of several years' ardent effort in an admirable cause. So long as the year 1822, a Hebrew Benevolent Society was formed, having for its object the redemption and care of such orphaned Jewish children as it should find thrown upon the tender mercies of the world in this great City. In 1832, the Society was definitely consolidated under a charter from the State authorizing its Trustees to hold property to the amount of $20,000. Economically and shrewdly, however, as the funds of the Society were distributed and invested, little more was effected than the payment of current expenses. Under these circumstances it was suggested, in conformity with the idea that union is strength, that a coalition should be brought about between the Hebrew Benevolent and the German-Hebrew Benevolent Societies, in the hope that, working to one end with one will, the two combined might accomplish more than both had hitherto done singly. In 1859 this union took place, and under a common name, with a common object in view, it was found that the sphere of usefulness was extended beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine.

The resources of the new Association flourished so well that two years later it was resolved, in the event of securing certain extraneous aid, to found the Asylum which was yesterday inaugurated. Private gentlemen were applied to, and assistance from our municipal authorities invoked. In neither case in vain. Subscriptions were liberally contributed, and the Common Council wisely utilized a gift of ground on which to build the Asylum, by adding thereto a munificent appropriation. Thus fairly started, operations were pushed forward in earnest. On the 26th of September, 1862, the corner-stone was laid in the presence of a great congregation of the Jews, and of many prominent citizens not belonging to that faith. This was in the Presidency of Mr. BENJAMIN HAAS, and under the superintendence of a Building Committee, whereof Messrs. ADOLPHUS M. ROSENBERG, M. COOPER, S. M. CONSTANT, J. GOLDSMITH, SIMON HACKER, Philip Frankenheimer, H. B. Hertz, Jr., and Solomon Adler were the members.

The design for the building was furnished by Mr. FEUCHTER, a well-known German architect, practicing here, and the mechanical details of construction were confided to Mr. WILLIAM EARDMAN, Jr., and Messrs. GARDNER and GUNDY, architecturally, the building is ornamental as well as useful. Its exterior is conceived in good taste, with regard to purity and consistency of model, and the interior is ingeniously contrived with a view to make the most of space, and at the same time secure the maximum amount of comfort and convenience. But we have heretofore published a detailed description of the edifice. It will be sufficient further to say that in point of model of arrangement, it could scarcely be improved upon.

Speeches of course formed a considerable portion of the exercises attendant on the evening; but these we have on all occasions. The particular features of this inauguration were a musical invocation by the choirs of various synagogues, and prayers in Hebrew by the Rabbi. A formal delivery of the keys of the place was made by Mr. B. ROSENTHAL, Chairman of the Building Committee, to Mr. B. J. HAAS, President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, who thereupon, in an effective address, reviewed the history of the institution, and spoke hopefully of its future prospects. Dr. ADLER delivered the dedicatory oration, and further remarks were made by Rev. S. M. ISAACS, Dr. A. FRIEDLAN, J. S. LEVIN, S. J. M. CARVER, and others. As the proceedings were conducted in the larger rooms of the building, only a small portion of the [illegible] with branches of those [illegible] classes. The price of which was [illegible] the Asylum, through all its [illegible] Assembly rooms, through all of which [illegible] were conducted. Among those present were Mayor OPDYKE, Superintendent KENNEDY, Inspector BILLINGS, Deputy Superintendent BIRDSALL, and Mr. Police Commissioner CORNELL.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held yesterday afternoon, President DRAPER in the Chair.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the following estimates, which were prepared by the Commissioners in compliance with a communication from the Comptroller, for the expenses of the year 1864, were read:

The expenditures, including salaries and office expenses, $138,600; out-door paupers, 60,000; coal, $77,000; colored paupers, 20,000. This estimate, however, will be lessened by receipts of $40,000.

In addition to the foregoing, to enable the Commissioners to carry out the suggestions made in their last annual report, they ask the privilege of expending the sum of $20,000 for an Incorrigible Institution, provided such authority exists or may be given to the Legislature of this State, as would be required for the care and control of the inmates.

By this item they hope to lessen very largely the cost of support of this numerous class who come under their charge, also the power of communication through labor and other sources of compensation.

The estimated receipts of $60,000 ($10,000 over last year) are already anticipated from this estimate.

The following is the semi-monthly statement:

Remaining Oct. 16, 1863		6,236
Admitted	1,454	
Total	7,690	
Died	61	
Discharged	1,223	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	231	
Sent to State Prison	4	— 1,479
Remaining Oct. 31, 1863		6,161
Decrease	125	
Bellevue Hospital	657	
Lunatic Asylum	722	
Almshouse	1,218	
Penitentiary	690	
Island Hospital	224	
Workhouse	751	
Small-Pox Hospital	6	
Randall's Island	669	
Randall's Island Hospital	220	
City Prison	196	
Keeper Debtors' Prison	1	
Third District Prison	17	
Fourth District Prison	4	
Colored Home	201	
Colored Orphans, located on Blackwell's Island	120	
Children at Nurse	33	
City Cemetery	37	— 5,164

Over and Terminer.

BEFORE JUSTICE INGRAHAM.

The Court met as usual, but again adjourned without transacting any business, until this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

PRESENT—William Walsh, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Lang.

The President, being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the members of Engine Company number Thirty-seven for a new location.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property-owners to regulate Madison-avenue, from Forty-seventh-street to Eighty-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Sisters of Mercy for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the St. Joseph's Asylum for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman ——

Petition of property-owners against grading Ninety-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, at the present time.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman ——

Bill of C. Lynch, for rations furnished at the banquet of the Russian officers at the Astor House, amounting to one hundred dollars.

Which was referred to the Special Committee.

By Alderman ——

Petition of Patrick Lynch for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman ——

Bill of the Sunday Times for advertising, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Richard Barrett to place a fruit stand on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Lang—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and the carriage-ways flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof in the First Avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth Streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidder, according to law, for the provisions of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the erection of a house for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-three, on the lot of ground recently purchased for that purpose by the Comptroller.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, in payment for the use of several series of receptions, as per bill rendered, and to charge the same to the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Lang—

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets is hereby directed to regulate and grade Eighty-first-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, so that the same shall conform to the grade established and broken thereby, so far as it is practicable.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to regulate and grade Eighty-first-street, from Madison-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance hereafter be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis J. Sweeney, Silas W. Taylor, Simon Meyers, J. M. Quinn, Thomas Hamilton, Stephen J. Allerton and William Hitchman, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each, to be in full payment for services rendered to the Committee of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies, or any accounts having balances sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution and ordinance for sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the resolution and the ordinance which originated in your Board, directing a sewer to be constructed in Seventy-fourth-street, from the westerly side of Fifth-avenue to the East River.

There are, in my opinion, very serious objections to the adoption of this ordinance in its present form. It provides that the interior bottom line of the sewer in Fifth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street shall be at an elevation not exceeding thirty-six six-tenths feet above tide water. On inquiry, I learn from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Croton Aqueduct Board, that if the sewer be constructed in accordance with this direction, the bottom, at the point mentioned, will be twenty-four feet below the established grade for the surface of the street, and therefore very nearly twice the depth (thirteen feet) which experience has proved to be amply sufficient for all the ordinary purposes for which sewers are constructed.

The Engineer further states that, to obtain this extraordinary depth at the point proposed, and at the same time secure a proper fall in the floor of the sewer in the direction of its outlet, it will be necessary to commence the interior in the centre of Seventy-fourth-street, one hundred feet easterly from Fifth-avenue, and that in consequence thereof, two thousand four hundred and twenty lineal feet of this sewer would have to be constructed at an average increased depth of five and one-half feet, and an extreme increased depth of eleven feet.

The cost of the excavation is a very material item in the construction of connecting sewers, and in such case particularly where rock is encountered, (as undoubtedly would be in this instance,) increases very rapidly in proportion to the depth of the cutting; this cause alone would enhance in no ordinary degree the expenses of the sewer to the owners of the property to be assessed for the construction, without taking upon them any compensatory benefit. And in fact the peculiar injury to such owners would not be confined to an increase in their assessments, but would be continued in the additional expense to which they would be subjected hereafter in making house connections with the sewer, and in the keeping of such connections for all subsequent time in good repair.

The engineer further informs me that by the establishment of the grades of the streets, Seventy-fourth-street is the indispensable outlet for the drainage of a very large sewerage district lying between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets, Fifth-avenue and East River, and that all the sewers which will be hereafter constructed in said district will be connected with and their discharge delivered through the main trunk to be built in Seventy-fourth-street, and that a sewer has recently been completed in [illegible] with branches [illegible] the [illegible] drain, the grade of which [illegible] the grade established in the [illegible] to adapt the [illegible] to the [illegible] permanent contlet in Seventy-fourth-street.

It follows, therefore, that the interior bottom of the sewer now proposed to be constructed in Seventy-fourth-street must be changed to conform to the grade established for the main sewer in the district, and that the cost of the proposed excessive depth would not be confined to the owners of property in that street only, but that they would be felt more or less throughout the whole of the sewerage district mentioned and render the reconstruction of a part of the said sewer in Third-avenue and the Avenue contiguous thereto, unnecessarily necessary.

It does not appear from any papers furnished me that the owners of property on Seventy-fourth-street have petitioned for this sewer, or in any manner sanctioned the proposed excessive depth. Under these circumstances, it is supposed because it is necessary for the proper drainage of the Central Park, and of lands lying west of it. While it is proper that this end should be obtained, it is clearly unjust to subject the owners of property on Seventy-fourth-street and other streets adjacent, to the additional expense and inconvenience of a sewer of extra depth for that special purpose. The ordinance before me makes no provision for any contribution from the Department of the Central Park, or the lands lying west of it. I am impressed that such drainage is needed to relieve the Park and adjacent lands west of it can be easily obtained by the construction of a separate sewer, or even by laying a line of drain-pipe from the Park-drain at

an appeal, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $6,000.

Mr. Cox and Mr. Ashbel Green for defendant; John K. Whiting for plaintiff.

Rostio to Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Messrs. Russell, Desvernine & Lehanoff, Executors' of applicants for admission to the Bar, give notice that they will meet on Wednesday, Nov. 11th, at 3 P. M., in the General Term Room, for the purpose of their appointment.

Objections would be filed on or before that day with the General Term Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Scott et al. vs. The Union Bank.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sanford.

Wm. Moorstock vs. Gouldwell & Whitney.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Russell.

Hostfield vs. Rogers.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 5, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, Cp., 2d	1	Erie R. Pref.
1,000	U. S. 6s '67, Cp.	16	Hudson R. R.
$4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	200	do
	Notes, Oct. & Ap.	200	do
$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr, C.	200	do
4,000	do.	200	do
1,000	do.	200	Hud. R. R. Scr.
1,000	Tn. Comp. 6s	100	do
$2,000	Mo. 6s, '83	100	do
2,000	do.	100	do
3,000	do.	200	do
	6 Bk. N. Y.	200	do
5,000	Erie 6s M. Bs.	100	Chic. & Alt. R.
4,000	E. 6s M. '67	200	do
2,000	Mich. So. 6s, 1 yr.	200	do
2,000	do.	200	do
2,000	C. & R. I. 6s '82	200	do
2,000	C. & R. I. 6s '85	200	Man. Co.
2,000	Ch. & Pitts. 2d M.	400	Reading R.
4,000	do.	100	do
2,000	Chic. & N. W. L. G.	200	do
2,000	do.	1000	do
2,000	Chic. & N. W. L. G.	1000	do
2,000	McCo. & N. W. 1st M.	1000	do
2,000	Ind. & Cin. R. 1st M.	100	do
20	Ad. Ex.	100	Mich. Cen. R.
5	Bank of Republic	200	do
25	Continental Bank	60	do
5	Metropolitan Bank	100	do
1,000	do.	200	do
1,000	do.	200	do
1,000	do.	200

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Marvel.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Grand Performers and Ballet, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Handy Andy—Mischievous Annie—The Revenged Volunteer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—My Preserver—Po-ca-hon-tas; or, Ye Gentle Savage.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Satan in Paris—Alpine Maid.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Combination.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Thomas officially announces the capture of Bragg's forage train, with its escort, and the arrival of the captures at Chattanooga. The train was seized in the Lookout Valley, in front of Bragg's position.

The guerrillas have once more been driven out of East Tennessee. Under date of Nov. 4, Gen. Thomas writes to the army headquarters from Chattanooga, that Maj. Fitzgibbon, of the Thirteenth Michigan regiment, had overtaken the combined forces of Cooper, Kirk, Williams and Scott, numbering 400 men, at Lawrenceburgh, 36 miles south of Columbia, on the 24 inst., and engaged them in a hand-to-hand fight. The rebels lost 8 killed, 7 wounded, and 24 prisoners, against 3 wounded on our side.

The rebels on the 3d inst. renewed their attack upon the Cottiersville, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and were repulsed after a brief fight. Among the prisoners taken were Brig.-Gen. Gharv (rebel) and his Staff.

Memphis papers contain meagre information of another engagement at Pine Bluff, Ark., between 2,000 rebels under Marmaduke and the cavalry garrison of the town, under Col. Clayton. The enemy is reported to have been repulsed with heavy loss. Twelve of our troopers were killed.

Lieut.-Col. Loomis, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, at Germantown, Tenn., was fatally shot by Major Herron of the same regiment, on the 2d inst., in the course of an altercation at the supper table. The indignation of the soldiers against Herron was so great that with difficulty they were prevented lynching him.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Adriatic* arrived at St. John's, N. F., last evening, bringing three days' later advices from Europe. The news of the late campaign in Virginia had reached England, and was exciting much attention. The London *Daily News* found it impossible to explain the inconsistency of Lee's advance movement upon Meade, in the face of the fact that Rosecrans had not been dislodged. It approved of Meade's course in declining to deliver battle until he reached his selected field. The *Times* thinks the good fortune of the Union army would be extraordinary if, at length, it should achieve victory on the ill-omened field of Bull Run. The *Post* warns us that any serious reverse now would leave neutrals no alternative but to recognize the Confederacy. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was entertained at a farewell breakfast in Manchester on the 24th, and received several congratulatory addresses on his excellent exposition of the American troubles. The Continental news is interesting. Napoleon had received the Mexican delegation, but nothing was said between them respecting Maximilian. It was thought doubtful that the French Chambers would accede to the guarantees demanded by the Archduke. A French dispatch, dated June last, had been published, guaranteeing Austria against eventualities in case Russia refused to adopt the course suggested by the Allies in reference to Poland. The dispersion of some strong insurgent bands is reported. Arrests of important persons in Warsaw were numerous. In the Schleswig-Holstein question, the arbitration of England had been declined by Austria and Prussia.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. The Comptroller reported a balance of $2,774,029 11 in the City Treasury on last Saturday. The Comptroller sent in a communication stating that the appropriation for extending the Croton Waterworks is almost exhausted, and transmitted with it the draft of an ordinance to appropriate $230,000 more for the purpose. These were referred to the Finance Committee. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday. The Board of Councilmen had no quorum at their meeting, and adjourned to Monday at 4 o'clock.

We are informed that the Supervisors' Substitute Committee have appointed a Sub-Committee to visit Washington, for the purpose of obtaining facilities from the Government authorities to aid them in furnishing men for the army, under the new $2,000,000 ordinance. Mr. Blunt, the energetic Acting Chairman of the late Substitute and Relief Committee, is the Chairman of this Sub-Committee. What the Committee mainly desire is military power to examine and muster-in men at their own headquarters, so as to avoid the present circumlocutory process of enlistment, which would be detrimental to the practical and speedy course of action which they wish to pursue. Another advantage desired is a guarantee from the President, that the men the Committee may secure shall be allowed on the City's quota as now claimed by the Government. The great success which the Committee have had in furnishing men to the Government, is a fact that probably will operate vastly in their favor as to the requests they may make at Washington. Gen. Hayes, the successor to Col. Nugent, has already remarked that, against the Committee's prompt payment of the $300 County bounty, he cannot hope to rival them in enlisting men.

We have late advices from the West Indies and Bermuda by the arrival, last evening, of the steamship *Tubal Cain*. The rebellion in Santo Domingo continued, and the insurgents had obtained possession of the entire island, with the exception of the east end and the Capital. The Spaniards, however, claim two recent victories, and the capture of one piece of artillery, many muskets and prisoners. Gen. Rivero had been superseded in the office of Captain-General by Don Carlos de Vargas, Marshal of Spain, under whose vigorous measures it was hoped the rebellion would be promptly crushed. There is no news of great interest from the other islands.

It is reported in Chicago that an offer of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling has been received from the agent of the British Museum, in New-York, for the manuscript copy of the President's Proclamation.

The first locomotive over the Government road, connecting the Frankfort and Louisville Railroad with the Nashville road, passed through Louisville on Monday.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Nov. 4 states that the Thirty-fifth New-Jersey and the Seventeenth New-York regiments crossed the river at Benwood on Tuesday, but where they are moving it does not state.

At a Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice Bosworth has denied the motion to vacate the order of arrest against the defendants in the noted Mercury-Marotzek libel suit.

The Stock market yesterday was lower than on Wednesday. The demand for Money continued active. Gold and Exchange were ½ ₩ cent. higher; Gold, 147½; Bills on London, 161@161½ ₩ cent.

Receipts of Flour, yesterday, were liberal, and sales moderate; prices of desirable lots closed in favor of holders. Speculation was quite brisk in Wheat. Oats and Pork, which advanced decidedly; heavy purchases were made on Western account, especially of Wheat and Pork. Corn was a shade firmer, but not active. Whisky was in good demand, and held stiffly. An improved inquiry prevailed for Petroleum, Sugars, Tallow, Grease, Lime and Cotton, the latter closing decidedly higher. The freight market was inactive.

The Election in Maryland—Emancipation Accepted.

Sufficient returns have been received to make it certain that Maryland has pronounced for the Administration, with a very large vote. Three at least out of the five Union candidates for Congress have been elected, and the Union local officers generally throughout the State. Indeed, in no State of the North, considering the opposition to be overcome, has there been a more decided victory for the Union cause. This, in itself, is a result of great significance. Thirty months ago, Maryland was prepared, through its representatives in the Legislature, to identify itself with the rebellion by the passage of an ordinance of secession. The fact that its feeling toward the Union has been completely revolutionized since that time, is proof positive of the possibility of a similar change in every disloyal State, and that the only question in the matter is simply a question of time.

But there is a more notable development yet. We mean the renunciation of Slavery. The great issue in this canvass was the question whether Slavery should cease in Maryland. The appeal to the people was not simply in favor of Unionism, but of *Anti-Slavery* Unionism. It was sharply defined, and as boldly pressed as any public appeal ever was in our civil history. The election was a square fight between the spirit of the Emancipation Proclamation and the spirit of the old Slave Power. And the best thing about the result of the election is that the Emancipation spirit is on its feet, and its foe in the dust.

The Copperheads of the North have denounced the emancipation policy of the President particularly on the ground that it would alienate the Border States irretrievably, and render them rebel States. There has been no measure to the virtuous indignation they have poured out against the President's faithlessness and folly in exasperating, as they would have it, when it was his duty to conciliate. It was about the only thing that could warm up their cold blood—this hurting the feelings of the poor slaveholders. The only sound that could be got from them which was not a hiss, was, "Lo, the poor slaveholder!" Well, the poor slaveholders are fast speaking for themselves. They began it in Missouri by decreeing the absolute and total abolition of Slavery within a period of seven years. They followed it up in Kentucky by giving a majority of over fifty thousand against Wickliffe, the Copperhead candidate for Governor, and thus pledging themselves to stand by the Union, Slavery or no Slavery. And now they carry on the work by voting in Maryland that Slavery is no longer fit to live, and that it must and shall die. So far, everywhere, as the Slave States have had an opportunity to declare themselves, they have, without an exception, proclaimed that they utterly despise and repel the sympathy of Northern Copperheads—that Slavery shall be knocked in the head sooner than play into the hands of faction—and that Abraham Lincoln, with or without his Emancipation Proclamation, shall be sustained in good faith, and to the last extremity. The slight of such patriotism, after what they have sought to do to poison and envenom it, ought to drive these Northern Copperheads into the very clefts of the rocks. It surely must give them some faint sense of their abjectness.

There were at the last census eighty-seven thousand slaves in Maryland. Their labor, so far as it could be realized, has been particularly valuable during the rebellion, on account of the very high price of tobacco, which is the main staple in the denser slave counties in the State. But the once favorite institution has become so greatly disorganized by the war that it is no longer considered worth preserving; and there is a general disposition to get rid of it as a nuisance. This conclusion of the people is all the more gratifying in being entirely spontaneous. It is in no degree the work of the National Government. The Emancipation Proclamation did not touch a slave in Maryland. The President has studiously avoided all interference with the institution in that as well as in the other Border States. Again, the geographical position of Maryland was rather peculiarly adapted to the preservation of the institution. In Missouri, emancipation, even if there had been no rebellion, was certain to come within a few years at latest. With three great Free States on three sides of it, Missouri Slavery must have necessarily dwindled and disappeared, and without any positive measures to secure that end. But in Maryland, the great body of the slave population lies between Chesapeake Bay and the ocean, and is completely isolated from all Free State influence. There was no geographical necessity at all for giving up the institution, as was the case in Missouri. The rebellion has done the work. Had it not been for the rebellion, Maryland would have probably held on to the institution as long as South Carolina herself.

We therefore have a right to assume that the same influences which have impelled the people of that State to repudiate Slavery will operate upon the other three States that still have the decision of the question within their own power. These three are Delaware, Kentucky and Tennessee—they being the only ones remaining of the original six Slave States exempted from the operation of the President's Proclamation. In Delaware Slavery is hardly more than nominal—there having been less than two thousand slaves in the State at the last census. The election, which comes off next week, it is conceded, will give it the finishing blow. In Tennessee, the loyal men of the State, from the Military Governor, Andy Johnson, down, almost without an exception, have taken ground openly for emancipation; and this not so much because they have learned to hate Slavery as a human wrong, but because they cannot help recognizing that it stands in the way of staunch allegiance, and that the war has, of necessity, crippled it beyond remedy.

In Kentucky the attempt to save the institution has been very earnest, even among men of unimpeachable loyalty. Whether it be owing to the enormous profits realized from tobacco at its present prices, or to the peculiar, we might, perhaps, say bigoted, attachment to the institution derived from Virginia, the mother State of Kentucky, matters little. The fact is undeniable that nearly all of the leading Kentuckians have clung and are still clinging to the institution with singular tenacity. Yet it is said that the popular masses are fast becoming satisfied that Slavery cannot be saved, and are ready to accept any judicious plan for its removal. The prodigious depreciation of slave property in value, in all parts of the State, evinces very clearly that the institution is believed to be near its end. There is every reason to believe that the next election in Kentucky will turn on the emancipation issue, and that the decision will be what that of Maryland now is.

We may take it as certain that the breaking up of Slavery has already commenced. The hideous incubus which has so long rested upon the nation has begun to shuffle off its coil. We know not what agonies may yet come before the final deliverance, but it is a consolation to know that the deliverance is at furthest cast be far.

The Russian Ball.

The imperial City of the West crowned the hospitalities it has extended to its imperial guests from the East most worthily by the charming and brilliant festival which turned last night into brightest day in Irving-place. As a triumph of social art the Russian Ball will be remembered as long as any triumph of any kind can very well be in this land of things "a moment bright, then gone forever." A palace was improvised by bridging a street, and the *locale* being thus provided by the managers of the ball, the world of New-York provided the rest. A throng—which, only in the extremest exigencies of the evening ever became a crowd—a throng of men presumably brave, and of women visibly fair, assembled in one general panorama of grace, and beauty, and spirit, the best elements of our New-York life, to do honor to the representatives of the one great Empire which, alone among the leading Powers of the earth, has frankly and cordially maintained its old relations of amity and good will with the Republic in these days of trial and endurance. If a political significance must be sought for in so bright and evanescent a show, the very head and front of it "hath this extent, no more." America prefers no judgment of favor or disfavor upon the internal policy of Russia, nor does she ask from Russia any judgment of favor or disfavor upon her own internal policy. We simply recognize with the warmth and frankness which become us, the justice, forbearance, courtesy and respect with which Russia has borne herself toward us from the outset of a struggle the burden and responsibility of which are ours, and ours alone. If there be a lesson in this—if it be true, as we believe that true it is, that the subjects of no other great European Power would now be welcomed to these shores as the sailors of Alexander have been—if to no others would we pipe, nor ask them with us to dance, it is simply that no others have cared to mourn with us in our mourning, nor have any others practiced toward us even the poor charity of a silent indifference.

Nations, like men, have their sensibilities, their emotions, their impulses of gratitude or of revenge. That such sensibilities and such emotions exist in the people of the Union is simply another proof that the people of the Union are a nation. If the Russian Ball can carry fresh conviction of this fact to a single diplomatic brain beyond the seas, we shall have no objection to see so good a sermon drawn from so gay a song.

Meanwhile, for the Russians and for New-York, the ball was simply a ball, and of all the balls whereof Gotham shall in her chronicles preserve the rustling, gleaming, odorous remembrance, the most orderly, the most brilliant, the most completely worthy of those who gave and of those to whom it was given.

Abolitionist Rebels.—All the Confederate agents and emissaries in Europe seem either to be original Abolitionists or to turn Abolitionists soon after they commence their operations there. The Confederate Loan Agent Spence argued for the rebel cause through the London *Times*, mainly because its tendency was toward the emancipation of Southern slaves; such, also, is the line of argument adopted by Monsieur Chevalier in France, and by nearly all the leading newspaper organs of the rebellion in both countries. Even Mr. Slidell has been accused of coquetting with abolition, and of promising the Emperor that in case the Confederacy secured its independence, it would—well, it would—we can't exactly give your Majesty pledges what it would do—but we can promise you it would make things all right.

But who of all men in the world—who of all rebels in America—who of all fire-eaters in the South should now turn up in England as an Abolitionist? Who but Col. Lamar, of Georgia—Lamar, of the yacht *Wanderer*—Lamar who defied the laws of the United States, opened the African Slave-trade, and brought a cargo of negro slaves from the African coast to the Georgian coast some five years ago—who boasted publicly of the action, who carried his native Africans through the South, exhibiting to the planters what excellent stock might yet be obtained from Africa, and tempting their cupidity by informing them that they could be bought and imported for a hundred dollars a head.

Col. Lamar delivered a speech before the "Chertesy Agricultural Society" on the 16th of last month, which is reported in the London papers, and which it appears the English farmers entertained in the echo. His first proclamation a feeble defense of the great Southern institution on account of its humanity, (it was on this ground also that he undertook to reopen the African Slave-trade,) but after he got warmed up, and before he got through with his speech, he changed his tune, and, according to the London *Times*, delivered himself of the following horribly Abolition sentiments:

"The negro race, with all its loutishness and barbarity, being naturally a servile race, had become domesticated, and, in spite of the institution of Slavery, if they pleased, but still with Slavery, had risen higher and higher in the national scale, until now it furnished heroes and heroines for modern romances, poems for modern songs, while some had been deemed by statesmen fitted to enter within the charmed circle of social and political equality. (Hear, hear.) An institution that has done so much for that race must be considered correctly. He might be told that, having brought the negro up to the point of civilization, the South owed it to Christendom to emancipate them. (Hear, hear.) In answer, he would refer to the opinions of British statesmen, British travelers and philosophers, who were united in the opinion that the emancipation of that race at the time, and especially in the mode pointed out by those of the North who were so enamored of constitutional Government, would lead to an appalling crisis for both races. (Hear.) But whether that were so or not, he could certainly say that if that race had risen to the rank of Christians and fellow-men, and if the time should ever come for them to believe that Slavery would be a curse, and not a curse, then the South would be prepared to confer that boon upon them. (Cheers.) If that time should ever come they would become capable of asserting their own claims, and the white population, if they would, withhold the boon. (Hear, hear.)"

We advise Jeff. Davis to look after this rebel agent—this *Wanderer*, Lamar. It seems that he is almost ready to "go in" not only for Abolition, but for negro insurrection with all its horrors. And we advise Lamar not to show his head in the South again, or he will be apt to suffer the fate of other Abolitionists.

Our Prisoners at the South.—We have received, by telegraph, from Washington, and publish this morning, an official list of the Union officers now confined in the Confederate States military prison at Richmond, with the places and date of their capture. This important document has recently been furnished to our Government by the Confederate authorities. Its publication will not only furnish much information, but will relieve the anxieties of many persons who are now unaware of the fate of friends and relatives who have, at different times, been captured by the rebels.

THE STATE OFFICERS.

The Late Elections.

The State Officers for 1864 are as follows:

[Union men in Roman, Democrats in Italic.]

Governor	*Horatio Seymour.*
Lieutenant-Governor	*David R. Floyd Jones.*
Secretary of State	Chauncey M. Depew.
Comptroller	*Lucius Robinson.*
Treasurer	*George W. Schuyler.*
Attorney-General	Jno. Cochrane.
State Engineer & Surveyor	*William J. Skinner.*
Canal Commissioners	Franklin A. Alberger. *William J. Skinner.* Benjamin F. Bruce.
Inspector of State Prisons	*Abraham B. Tappen.* Gaylord Clark. James E. Dake.

The Canal and Contracting Boards, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and Land Office, will have Union majorities.

The Supreme Court.

The following are probably elected Justices of the Supreme Court:

[Union men in Roman, Democrats in *Italic.*]

1—*Josiah Sutherland*, without opposition.
2—*Joseph F. Barnard.*
3—*Charles R. Pagnolo.*
4—Noah H. Bentley.*
5—Henry E. Davies.*
6—Samuel Ballard.*
7—*E. Darwin Smith,* full term.
8—James C. Smith, vacancy.
9—Richard P. Marvin.

* Present incumbents and reelected.

Senators Elected.

The following are probably elected:

[Union men in Roman, Democrats in *Italic.*]

Dist.		Dist.	
1—	*Robert Christie.*	17—	*Albert Hobbs.*
2—	Dennis C. Streng.	18—	*James A. Bell.*
3—	*Henry C. Murphy.**	19—	*Alexander H. Bailey.**
4—	*Christian B. Woodruff.**	20—	George H. Andrews.
5—	*Luke F. Cozans.*	21—	Chesey Ames.
6—	William Kelleher, Jr.	22—	Charles Parkhurst.
7—	*Thomas C. Fields.*	23—	*Frederick Juliand.*
8—	*Saxon Smith.*	24—	Ezra Cornell.
9—	*Archibald C. Niven.*	25—	Stephen K. Williams.
10—	*George Beach.*	26—	Charles J. Folger.
11—	John B. Dutcher.	27—	Stephen T. Hoyt.
12—	Frederick H. Hastings.	28—	George G. Munger.
13—	*Ira Shafer.*	29—	Dan. S. Cole.
14—	James R. Johnson.	30—	Wilkes Angel.
15—	James M. Cook.	31—	*James M. Humphrey.*
16—	Palmer H. Havens.	32—	Norman M. Allen.

Union, 21; Democrats, 10.

* Members of the last Senate.

Assemblymen Elected.

[Union men in Roman, Democrats in *Italic.*]

ALBANY.
1—*Horace Parr.*
2—Morgan L. Wilkins.
3—Thomas McCarty.
4—*William L. Ostrand.*

ALLEGHANY.
1—C. M. Crandall.
2—Harris S. Chase.

BROOME.
Mulford Northrup.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1—Smith Parish.
2—Albert S. Dow.*

CAYUGA.
1—Benjamin M. Close.
2—Wm. P. Robinson.*

CHAUTAUQUA.
1—John Steward.*
2—Julius T. Williams.

CHEMUNG.
William N. Post.

CHENANGO.
1—George W. Sammon.
2—Dyer D. Bullock.

CLINTON.
George Hallock.

COLUMBIA.
1—Aaron Miller.*
2—Wright Barnes.

CORTLAND.
Ben. F. Tillinghast.

DELAWARE.
1—J. B. Landon.*
2—Ferenzo R. Gilbert.*

DUTCHESS.
1—James Howard.
2—John N. Cromwell.

ERIE.
1—W. W. Sherwood.
2—Tim. J. Howard.
3—Tim. A. Hopkins.*
4—Seth Pomeroy.

ESSEX.
W. H. Richardson.

FRANKLIN.
Albert Andrus.

FULTON & HAMILTON.
Wm. A. Smith.

GENESEE.
Lorin Grosvenor.*

GREENE.
1—John H. Wooster.
2—Ezra D. Seeley.*

JEFFERSON.
1—Geo. M. Hoskinson.
2—Lewis Palmer.
3—William Dewey.*

KINGS.
1—Thomas Kinsella.
2—John O'Connor.
3—Ed. D. White.
4—Andrew Walsh.
5—John C. Perry.
6—Lincoln Bowden.
7—Jacob Worth.*

LEWIS.
John O'Donnell.

LIVINGSTON.
1—Rhun E. Smith.*
2—Jonathan S. Morey.

MADISON.
1—John W. Lippitt.
2—Daniel S. Kellogg.

MONROE.
1—Fairchild Axdrus.
2—John McConville.
3—Foster Lacey.

MONTGOMERY.
John Kellogg.

NEW-YORK.
1—Jacob T. Smith.
2—William F. Kirby.
3—George W. Overton.
4—James B. Murray.
5—Henry Rogers.
6—Walter J. Burke.
7—Erastus C. Benedict.
8—William J. Oliver.
9—Samuel G. Bayne.
10—Anthony Bishop.
11—C. O'Brien Bryant.

NIAGARA.
1—Isaac Hopkins, Jr.
2—William Morgan.

ONEIDA.
1—Abram B Weaver.
2—Levi Blakeslee.
3—Chauncey Brockett.
4—John W. Douglass.

ONONDAGA.
1—Albert L. Green.
2—Thomas G. Alvord.
3—Conrad Shoemaker.

ONTARIO.
1—Perez H. Field.*
2—Lorenzo Dewey.

ORANGE.
Edmund L. Fitch.

ORLEANS.
1—Alson G. Masters.*
2—Birdsey G. Noble.*
3—Harvey Lemon.*

OSWEGO.
1—James Lynde.
2—George M. Hollis.

PUTNAM.
J. Sherwood.

QUEENS.
1—Charles E. Durpee.*
2—Charles McNeil.

RENSSELAER.
1—James McKeon.*
2—George W. Bunker.*
3—James Hoysradt.

RICHMOND.
William E. Robinson.

ROCKLAND.
J. Westervelt.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1—George Parker.
2—Jas. Redington.*
3—Abraham X. Parker.*

SARATOGA.
1—Ira Brooks.*
2—Edward Reynolds.

SCHENECTADY.
Charles Scofield.

SCHOHARIE.
Peter P. Schoonmaker.

SCHUYLER.
Lorenzo Webber.

SENECA.
Wm. J. Johnson.

STEUBEN.
1—Wm. H. Bogardus.
2—Alexander Olcott.
3—James H. Stephens.

SUFFOLK.
1—Wm. H. Gleason.
2—Henry C. Platt.

SULLIVAN.
James Mastarton.

TIOGA.
Jerome Thompson.

TOMPKINS.
Henry B. Lord.

ULSTER.
1—P. Rondout.*
2—Jacob Lefever.*
3—Thomas Hill.

WARREN.
Robert Waddle.

WASHINGTON.
1—R. King Crooker.
2—A. J. Mellichamp.

WAYNE.
1—Thad. C. Collins.*
2—Lemuel Durfee.*

WESTCHESTER.
1—C. J. Colley.
2—Alex. H. Lockwood.
3—George A. Brandreth.

WYOMING.
Byron Nicholas.

YATES.
Orra C. Lemuis.

Union, 97; Democrats, 41.

* Members of the last Senate.

Assemblymen Elected.

[Union men in Roman, Democrats in *Italic.*]

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1—*Horatio Parr.*
2—Morgan L. Wilkins.
3—Thomas McCarty.
4—*William L. Ostrand.*

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1—C. M. Crandall.
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2—Julius T. Williams.

CHEMUNG.
William N. Post.

CHENANGO.
1—George W. Sammon.
2—Dyer D. Bullock.

CLINTON.
George Hallock.

COLUMBIA.
1—Aaron Miller.*
2—Wright Barnes.

CORTLAND.
Ben. F. Tillinghast.

DELAWARE.
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2—Ferenzo R. Gilbert.*

DUTCHESS.
1—James Howard.
2—John N. Cromwell.

ERIE.
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2—Tim. J. Howard.
3—Tim. A. Hopkins.*
4—Seth Pomeroy.

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FRANKLIN.
Albert Andrus.

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2—Ezra D. Seeley.*

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2—Lewis Palmer.
3—William Dewey.*

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2—John O'Connor.
3—Ed. D. White.
4—Andrew Walsh.
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6—Lincoln Bowden.
7—Jacob Worth.*

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John O'Donnell.

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J. Sherwood.

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2—Charles McNeil.

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2—George W. Bunker.*
3—James Hoysradt.

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J. Westervelt.

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WYOMING.
Byron Nicholas.

YATES.
Orra C. Lemuis.

Union, 97; Democrats, 41.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 5.

OUTRAGEOUS DELAY IN SETTLING THE ACCOUNTS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The case of a widow of an officer or a soldier killed in battle, with many months' pay due to him, suddenly left without a dollar to buy mourning, or to pay for the transportation of her husband's remains, is of shockingly frequent occurrence. The rejection of the widow's demand for this back pay, on that or her agents, is notoriously an event of daily occurrence in the War Department. All applicants are turned off with the disheartening information that from fourteen to sixteen months must pass away from the time of making application for pay due to the killed in battle, before the money can possibly be got by their representatives. The heirs of those who fell at Gettysburgh on July, 1863, may not hope to be paid till November, 1864. The bare statement of this fact is the fullest censure of the scandalous imperfection of the machinery of the Second Auditor's Office. The sense of its inadequacy to the wants of the war, and to the rights of the friends of the martyred dead, is heightened by the contrast which the system in the navy presents. Positive law makes it the duty of a paymaster at sea to notify the department of the death of a sailor or marine as soon after the breath is out of his body as is practicable. This notice is accompanied by a statement of the amount of pay due him. In one minute after this statement reaches the Navy Department, the deceased sailor's widow or mother can get the money. Literally, she does not have to wait a minute for it.

Among the duties of Congress in the very first week of the next session is to force upon the War Department a system of paying dents due to deceased soldiers, substantially like that which Secretary Welles has voluntarily established in behalf of the survivors of those who fight for their country at sea.

THE POLICY RESPECTING EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The mortality among our exchanged prisoners at Annapolis, as the too conclusive testimony of the barbarous usage of those in Richmond, have determined our Government to apply corrective retaliation if the rebel authorities do not, upon remonstrance, treat our captured men according to rules of war. The scarcity of food in Richmond may give color to the plea of inevitable necessity as an excuse for the insufficient nourishment of our men; but there is a design in this starvation. The rebels, mean to force us to a return to the old system of exchange which excluded the officers of negro regiments and those of Col. Straight's command. They will not succeed. President Lincoln will not fail black men who have taken up arms at his call, nor the white men who command them. He will not tolerate any proposition which seeks to establish distinctions between our black and white soldiers as prisoners of war.

IMPORTANT TO RIGGERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that rope and cordage makers are liable to a duty of three per cent. advalorem on all ratlines, running rigging, stays, shrouds, ropes or cords of whatever name or description, whether made to order for a particular vessel, or made for general sale. Riggers are not held to be liable for any additional tax on ropes or cordage as named above, in consequence of cutting, fitting, and attaching the same to masts and spars of a ship, or in other words, for the process of rigging a vessel. The value of a ship for the purpose of taxation does not include sails, rigging or other tackle.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

It is probable that the new fractional currency, so unanimously abused, will be suppressed, and a new effort at Government engraving and printing made.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 5.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that the rebels still hold the river line from Sulphur Springs to Falmouth. Our cavalry are in the front. Nearly all our sick and wounded have been sent away. The Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin regiments of the Iron Brigade, gave 574 Republican, and 9 Opposition votes in the election yesterday. Returns from the Fifth Wisconsin have not been received.

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.

The certificates of indebtedness issued prior to the 4th of March last, recently ordered to be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury, amount, it is said, to $24,000,000.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

John G. Nicolay, the President's private Secretary, has returned to Washington, after three months' absence in the West. He has brought with him the treaty recently concluded with a band of the Indians in Colorado Territory, by which the United States acquire a title to all the mines discovered in that Territory.

ROBBERS IN STAFFORD AND PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES.

One of the most reliable detectives in the Government service at Alexandria, states that large numbers of persons belonging to the rebel army are now infesting the counties of Stafford and Prince William. These men are mostly residents of these counties, and are around at home during the day and at night go out and commit depredations on the property of Union citizens.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Collins has been ordered to the command of the *Wachusetts*, and Commander Clary to the *Dacotah*.

The iron-clad monitor *Sangamon*, which has been doing duty for some time in the Chesapeake and on the James and Rappahannock rivers, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning for repairs.

ACCIDENT AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

By the accidental bursting of a shell this afternoon at the Arsenal, five men were injured. There was a large amount of explosive material in the vicinity, which fortunately escaped ignition.

The Opera.

At the Academy of Music the opera of "Martha" will be given this evening, with the cast that rendered the opera so excellently when performed two weeks ago, including Miss Kellogg, Sulzer, Leon and Biacci.

The decorations used for last night's ball, given in honor of the Russian officers, will remain during the night's performance and to-morrow's grand matinée.

A Supposed Murder in Washington-street.

Last night, Officer Reid, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct was informed that there was a man lying dead at No. 190 Washington-street. He entered the premises, and found a man, named Thomas Nenemee, lying dead on the floor of his apartment, with his throat cut from ear to ear. It was also ascertained that the deceased had a violent quarrel with his wife during the afternoon, and the wife was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. She, however, protested her entire innocence of the death, and seemed to believe that her husband had committed suicide. She was detained to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Elocution.—Dr. Tavernier, the distinguished Professor of Elocution, has returned to this City from Europe. His great reputation as a teacher of elocution, and his remarkable skill in training public speakers in the art of oratory, have attracted much general attention that there is a crying need to establish an institute in this City, to be under his care, for instruction in this most important, but greatly neglected branch of education. It would be of great benefit to clergymen and public lecturers, as well as to political and Congressional speakers.

The Contest for Sheriff of Kings County.—The vote for Sheriff of Kings County is so close that it is doubtful whether John McNamee, Democrat, or Rensie W. Steele, Republican, is elected. The friends of both claim the election by a very small majority. One party figures up Steele's majority at nine votes, and the other claims that McNamee is elected by between thirty and forty majority. It is generally believed, however, that McNamee is the successful candidate, but nothing certain can be ascertained until after the official canvass. The Board of Canvassers will meet next Tuesday.

THE RUSSIAN BALL.

A Grand Glory in the Way of Festivities.

THE WEST GREETS THE EAST.

The long-expected event of the season, the grand *fête* given by the citizens of New-York to Rear-Admiral Lisovsky and his fellow-officers, came off last night at the Academy of Music with unrivaled splendor. The very full and detailed account of the preparations for this superb festival, published by us in the Times of yesterday morning, was more than realized in the execution.

THE ACADEMY.

The adornments of the interior of the Academy were brilliant in the extreme. At the private entrance on Fourteenth-street, the Russian officers and other invited guests were received in an apartment separated from the street and from the corridors of the edifice, and elegantly draped with American and Russian colors.

To one side of this apartment was the cloak-room for the guests, comfortably and conveniently arranged so as to avoid all delay and confusion. Overhead, on a canopy of richly-colored silk and muslin, was the Imperial Russian eagle, and the entrance to the corridor was hung with rich lace curtains, as were the windows on all sides. The corridors were richly and newly carpeted in crimson, and hung with lithograph portraits of the members of the Royal Russian family, procured by the manager at great expense and with no little trouble. These were interspersed with scenes of Russian life in the city and the field. Turning to the left and approaching the neighborhood of the entrance on Irving-place the visitors descried still more varied and beautiful adornments, chief among which were the superb photographs which for some weeks past had been in preparation by the celebrated Brady. These comprised a magnificent piece representing Admiral Lisovsky alone, another showing him surrounded by the Captains of his fleet; others of Admirals Paulding, Farragut, Dupont, Foot, Commodores Rowan, Rogers, Porter, Rowan, Perry, Gens. McClellan, Banks, Dix, Wool, Scott, Halleck, Sickles, Hooker, Fremont, Grant, Gillmore, Butterfield, Rosecrans, and a fine oil painting of Gen. Meade, from Washington City. Flanking this were the photographs of Burnside, Keyes and Franklin. At the main entrance from the corridor to the dancing-floor was a bust of Washington, beautifully placed upon its pedestal of marble, with a b

FROM THE WEST INDIES

VERY LATEST PER ADRIATIC.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION

Advance.

Opinion of Lee's Late

Arrival of the Adriatic at St. John's.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE COURIER PUB. JANUARY 1, 1864.
DIDACUS & RIVERTAIL RAILROAD CO. 7%
DIVIDENDS
$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.
$100 REWARD.
LOST AND FOUND
$50 REWARD
TO LET
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.
COAL
$7 50—COAL—NUT SIZE. WHITE ASH, OF
$100 REWARD—LOST AT 1HE ACADEMY
$50 REWARD—LOST ON THURSDAY, OCT.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CER-
FARMS
COUNTRY RESIDENCES
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COM-
NOTICE—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-
THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1864,
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
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MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN
ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
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MONEY TO LOAN—ON B

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. HUNTER, ACCOUCHEUR, 23 EAST 14TH-ST.

A DVICE TO LADIES—IN ALL CASES

DR. COOPER, NO. 12 DOVER-ST.—WATER

DR. COMSTOCK, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, 1,181 BROADWAY.

DR. HUNTER'S FEMALE REMEDY.

DR. COMSTOCK, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, 1,181 BROADWA

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Letter from Hon. W. L. Marcy.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury:

SIR: You will pardon me for addressing you publicly upon a subject which deeply concerns my good name. I have been the object of suspicion and attack, which I do not deserve. I have resolved to lay the facts before you at the head of that Department within which the transactions to which I refer took place. I am sure that your love of fair dealing will approve my course in treating in this open manner matters so vital to me.

You are aware that the Solicitor of the Treasury came to this City some three weeks since and commenced a secret inquiry into certain alleged malpractices in the Custom-House. The inquiry continued several days. I did not know that it was going on, though it afterward appeared that numerous persons had been examined touching matters of serious import concerning me and my Department. Now was the Collector of the Port, whose Deputy I am, wholly ignorant of these proceedings.

About a week ago I was requested to meet the Solicitor, the Naval Officer and the Collector in the private office of the latter. Promptly repairing thither, I was informed by the Solicitor that grave offenses had been discovered in my Department, which implicated me, or my young son, (a clerk in my office,) and that he had the witnesses of them there in his possession. He handed me five bonds, which had been received in my department within the past four months, and which, he said, had been obstructed, deceived, and asked what I knew about their present condition. He read as I examined them and now they were sanctioned? I replied, (I quote my exact words,) "I know no more about them than you do. Does the statement of Gov. Chase rest on that fact?" After some further conversation, I declined to answer until further notice. I declined (after mature reflection) to answer, from reasons that I will state hereafter, until I heard what the charges against me were, and could see the testimony in the case (which was opportunity in an envelope lying on the table.) I was told that I would not be allowed to examine the testimony. I insisted upon my right to see it, and protested against this mode of procedure.

The following day I met the Solicitor and his informers, and was subject to torture in Washington. I again insisted that I ought to see this testimony, and referred to the embarrassing position in which I was left by this mode of action. He still declined to allow me to look at the testimony, but said no documents would be made use of in any thing done until the investigation was concluded. (Many other things transpired at these two interviews, which I shall refer to hereafter.) In this painful dilemma, I resolved to be patient and bide my time.

No sooner had the solicitor left the city, than several of its public journals came out upon me in full cry, charging me with numerous crimes, not even excepting that of treason—declaring I was under arrest by the Marshal—had been sent to Fort Lafayette—and that all this was the result of the Solicitor's investigations!

It may seem now to defend my self against these newspaper attacks. But they are the natural fruits of this mode of trying men in secret and in dark corners. I shrink not from a thorough investigation; but from the experiences of the last three weeks, shall insist that hereafter it be by, before some recognized and responsible tribunal, where I can confront my accusers, cross-examine their witnesses, and introduce my own. Is not this just? Would you submit to any other course? I put the question to you upon your responsibility as a man and a public officer!

A portion of the Press in this city, inflamed partly, no doubt, by partisan animosity, continues to charge me with complicity in the transactions above mentioned and with others of a similar nature, and asserts that an effort is being made to "hush up" the matter, for party considerations. I have, therefore, determined upon my course. Presenting against this trial without notice, and this condemnation without hearing, I follow this matter into the public arena, where it was sent without any agency of mine, and will test the question whether those who have been so eager to try me are also willing to "hear."

As I have no means of knowing, except by surmise and rumor, what are the charges, and what the evidence (if any) against me, I shall explain pretty fully my official conduct in the department of the Custom-house under my supervision. Speaking mainly from memory, and without access to official documents, I shall doubtless commit errors of detail, and shall omit partially, instructive matter which I might have cited, and would cheerfully put in.